DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. XCVI, No. 12 New York, March 24, 1928 Whole Number 1979

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

OILY CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

THE TRAIL OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION leading from the Teapot Dome oil deal, "has at last been traced to the very holy of holies of the Republican party—the National Executive Committee," remarks a Democratic paper, the Houston *Chronicle*, which goes on to say that "it is now revealed that that committee not only received $260,000 [$100,000 of which was returned] from Harry F. Sinclair, but that the money came from the profits of the Teapot Dome deal; that the committee never made any public announcement of the gift; that no record of the gift appears on the committee's books, and that part of the money, at least, was credited as coming from other givers." Were it possible to fasten the attention of American voters on the implications of these facts, declares another Democratic daily, the Charleston *News and Courier*, "the election of a Democratic President in November would follow as a matter of course." "This whole rotten Teapot Dome scandal was not just a little deal between a corrupt Secretary of the Interior and a crooked oil magnate," declares the Boston *Post;* "the Republican war-chest got what was coming to the party out of the loot." And this Democratic paper adds: "If these things can go unpunished and the public remain indifferent to scandals which pierce the very heart of popular government, then, indeed, we do not deserve honest administration." The issue is one of elementary political decency, declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), because "no party can afford to finance its operations with funds derived from a conspiracy to raid a vast public resource."

Republican papers, on the other hand, point out that the Liberty Bonds received by Will H. Hays from Harry F. Sinclair in 1923 went toward wiping out the party deficit left by the 1920 campaign; and they argue that, because of changes of leadership in the Republican party since the end of the Harding régime, the matter can have no bearing whatever on this year's election. "It is well to remember that the campaign under investigation is that of 1920, and not that of 1924," remarks the Brooklyn *Times*, which goes on to say: "It is unnecessary to recall the insignificant part the oil scandal played in the Coolidge campaign of 1924, altho its reverberations were heard from Democratic orators throughout the land. Is there any likelihood that its renewal will be more effective this year?" And in another Republican daily, the San Francisco *Bulletin*, we read: "The Democrats may hurl mud at their opponents, but the Republicans may well say, 'Tho he gave us $160,000, which we accepted in good faith, nevertheless, we are prosecuting him in the oil-lease cases.'"

Senator James A. Reed promises to make Republican corruption the main issue in his campaign for the Democratic nomination; and a Washington correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* tells us that "the Democrats propose to make the latest chapters of the so-called 'oil scandals' the battering-ram of their political contest this year." So it is not surprizing if we find the most ironic comments and the most vigorous denunciations in Democratic columns. "The recent developments in the oil scandal, especially the testimony given by Will Hays, would make a corking good scenario for the movies, but we're not going to bother working on it, because the chances are 15 to 1 that Will's rigid moral standards would force him to veto it as too raw for the public," remarks Frank Sullivan in the New York *World* (Dem.). "Did Harry Sinclair get anything for the $160,000 that he contributed to pay the Republican national committee's deficit after the 1920 campaign, or was his gift an example of pure generosity?" asks the Boston *Globe* (Dem.). "There has never been a scandal in American political history approaching this in ugliness," declares the Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.), which adds: "that which must cause the profoundest concern in the heart of every right-thinking American, regardless of politics, is the apparent indifference of the Administration to these evidences of a criminal alliance between the party in power and the Sinclair-Doheny oil interests." And in *The Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) of the same city we read:

> "Those Republicans who, with Senator Borah, are 'humiliated' by the most recent disclosures in the scandal of the age, are reduced to the necessity of finding what comfort they may in the knowledge that among their national leaders are a few men who refused to take an active part in the deceptions practised by the party. They knew what was going on, and they refused to assist in the fraud, but their honesty was not of the uncomfortable, old-fashioned variety which admits of no compromise. They knew that the oil slush fund of $260,000 was being slipt into the G. O. P. war-chest disguised as contributions from nationally known and respected Republicans; they were asked to connive in the scheme by becoming 'dummy' contributors, and this they declined to do; but they did not raise a hand to keep this tainted money out of the campaign fund, and they have managed to remain silent through the years which have been wasted in an attempt to get at the facts in the case."

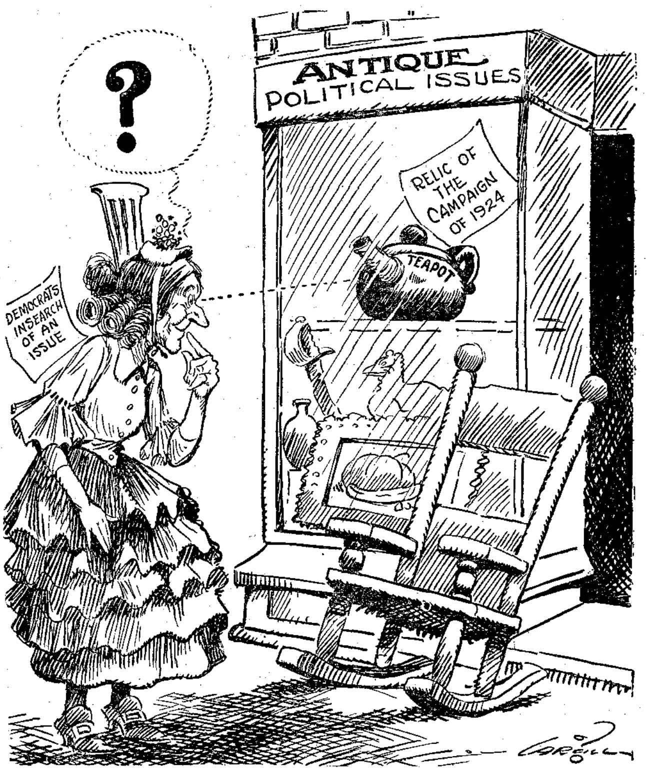
Republican corruption in connection with the Teapot Dome oil lease, remarks the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.), has given the Democrats a winning issue, and "if they could get together and nominate a man whose qualifications would appeal to the nation, they would win the Presidential election this year 'in a walk.'" "The further the investigation goes and the more deeply Senator Walsh digs, the more slimy becomes the trail of the Republican leaders in their frantic efforts to conceal the cankerous crookedness that infected the entire leadership of the party," avers the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.). Says the Democratic Birmingham *Age-Herald*:

> "This whole tortuous, rotten affair, touching, first, the way in which leaders of the Republican party sought and received contributions from a man already suspected of bribing a Cabinet officer and of trying to rob the nation; and, secondly, the way in which these leaders wished to hide the tainted gift, is a blasting commentary on the low-mindedness for which the party in power stands. The country has not yet heard the last word on this theme. Senator Walsh has struck a rich lead. He may yet

unearth a tale to stir every lover of honor and decency into driving the money-changers out of the temple of government."

And in the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) we read:

> "If Mr. Sinclair's $160,000 contribution to the party a year after the negotiation of the Teapot Dome lease was the pure thing that Mr. Hays and other Republican leaders represent it to be, why were these elaborate precautions taken to hide its source from the public gaze? Why did the upright and pious Will Hays compromise his chance of heaven by routing this honest contribution into the campaign chest by way of a flock of dummy contributors? Why did he hopelessly compromise his reputation for moral sensitiveness by concealing most of the $160,000 contribution from the oil-investigating committee for four years, when he knew that it was information that the committee was entitled to have?"


?
ANTIQUE POLITICAL ISSUES
RELIC OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1924
TEAPOT
DEMOCRATS IN SEARCH OF AN ISSUE
CARGILL

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP

—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

"These are cynical times, and there is cynical stuff for them to feed on," remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), which goes on:

> "Oil men walk off with leases to vast public properties, and are then proved to have contributed secretly to the campaign funds of the Administration which signed their leases for them. Other oil men, wanted as witnesses to shady deals, defy the courts and take refuge by hiding themselves in Europe. A Cabinet official is denounced by the Supreme Court of the United States as 'a faithless public officer.' Another Cabinet officer is trapt into an admission of badly juggled statements, and a third Cabinet officer proves that for four years he has had knowledge of facts considered relevant by counsel for the Government, and never volunteered the information. Cynicism grows, the public begins to believe that if a man is rich enough he will never go to jail, and time after time the conviction is hammered home that national politics are rotten to the very core."

"Day by day, in every way, we are learning more and more of the moral caliber of the 'best minds' who saved the nation from the wicked policies of Woodrow Wilson in 1920," comments the New York *Evening World* (Dem.). The New York *Times* (Dem.) thinks that "anything that Republicans may now propose, in the way of contrition or restitution, will necessarily have a belated air."

What does the Republican press have to say to all this? From the very beginning the oil scandal investigation has had "a strong partizan odor," contends the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.), and, besides, it has been thought of as all "water that has passed over the dam," but now along comes Senator Borah, who doesn't seem to consider it either ancient history or mere Democratic politics. As the Albany paper reminds us, this Republican Senator comes out in this campaign year, 1928, and says that "beyond peradventure" the Republican organization "can not in honor and decency" keep the funds received from Mr. Sinclair. Now this, we are told, "is spilling the political beans all over the table-cloth." But it is interesting to find that many Republican editors agree with the Senator from Idaho. What that gentleman said in his letter to Chairman Butler of the Republican National Committee, is this:

> "The investigation of the oil scandal has now disclosed beyond peradventure that the Republican party received large sums of money or securities from Mr. Sinclair, which the Republican party can not in honor and decency keep. As the evidence now stands, this money was not given as an ordinary campaign contribution. The whole transaction, even the payment to the representative of the party, has in view ulterior and sinister purposes. No political party is responsible, as a party, for the wrongful transactions of individual members, who in secret betray it. But when the transaction becomes known to the party it must necessarily become responsible if it fails to repudiate the transaction and return the fruits thereof. I feel that this money should be returned to the source from which it came. We can not, in self-respect, or in justice to the voters of the party, keep it. To do so is to say that political parties are above the law and exempt from the ordinary precepts of morality."

The Republican National Committee "has been revealed not only as a participant in a shady piece of party financing, but in a deal which it knew at the time to be shady, as witness the furtiveness and secrecy that were adopted to keep it from public view," declares the Saint Paul *Pioneer Press*, a Republican newspaper which holds that "there can be no excuse, save a desire for concealment, for the devious and secretive methods employed to cover the slimy trail of Sinclair's oil-soaked bonds." The disturbing feature, as the Rochester *Democratic and Chronicle* (Rep.) sees it, "is that deals of this kind can't be made by a small clique with impudent contempt for the voters of the country."

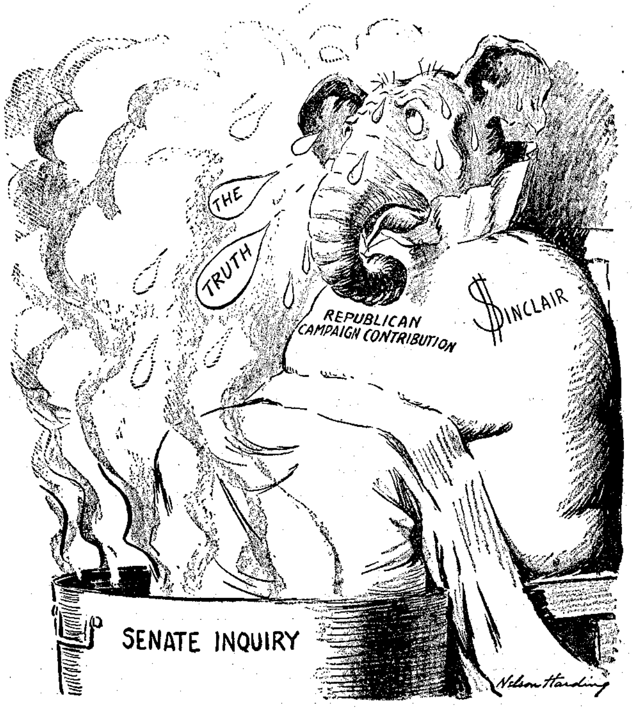
This paper sees only one way the leaders of the Republican organization can show the sincerity of their repudiation of the entire business, and "that is by returning every cent of questionable origin." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.) is also in complete agreement with Senator Borah:

> "The tainted nature of this money may not have been fully recognized when it was solicited and accepted, but it is known now. That money was part of the profits from a temporarily successful conspiracy against the integrity of the Government.
>
> "Senator Borah believes, doubtless rightly, that if this money were scorned and sent back whence it came, small contributions from honest Republicans would make up the deficit thus created in the party treasury. It certainly would be a great joy to honest Republicans everywhere to have their party freed from this feature of the Teapot Dome stigma, and many of them would be glad to show their appreciation in a substantial way. But, practical financial questions aside, the honor of the Republican party insistently demands the return of this dirty money and the public repudiation of favors received from interests which debauched the Government and, for all the repentance they show, would do it again if they got the chance."

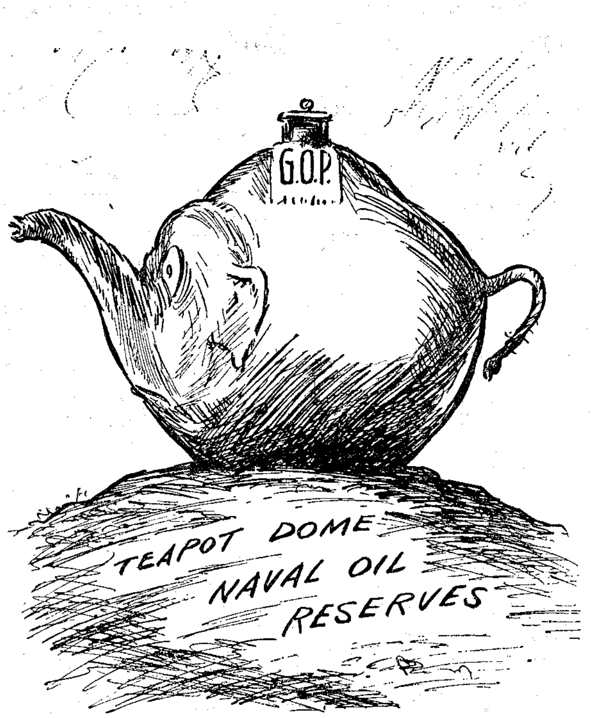
Agreement with Mr. Borah on another point is voiced by the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (Rep.), which finds a wealth of truth in the Senator's recent statement: "Give the voters policies squarely presented, and you will not have to mortgage the future action of the party to concession hunters." As the Wisconsin daily pursues this thought:

> "It is the belief of Mr. Borah, and his opinion is shared by a growing army of voters, that the time has arrived for a different system of conducting campaigns for public office."

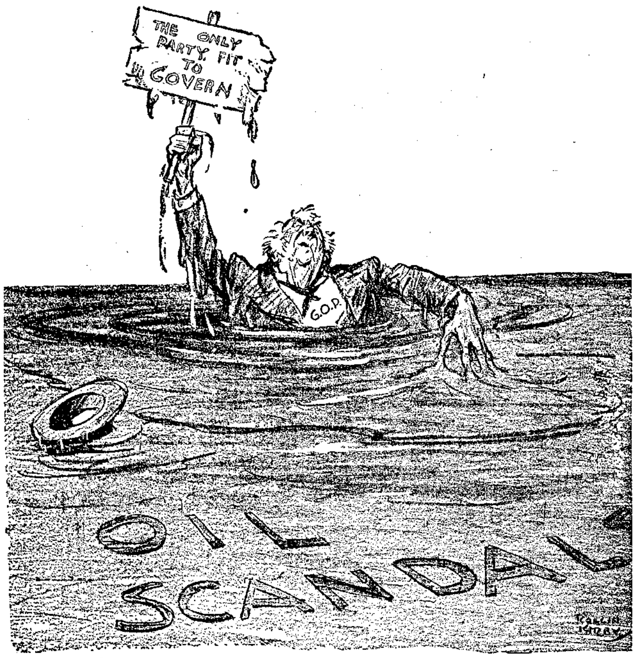
Now it may be "a hopeless task," to use Senator Nye's phrase, to return Mr. Sinclair's contribution by raising a popular fund, but, declares the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "the disapproval


THE
TRUTH
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION
$INCLAIR
SENATE INQUIRY
Nelson Harding

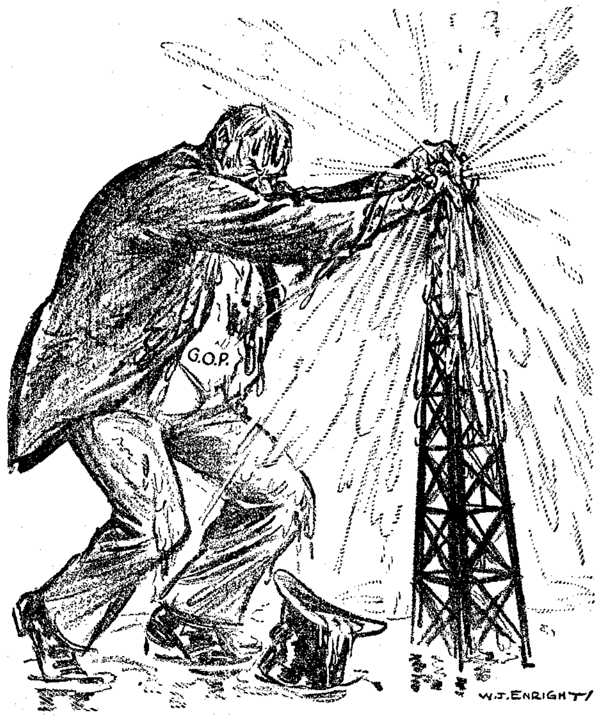
SWEATING IT OUT
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.


G.O.P.
TEAPOT DOME
NAVAL OIL
RESERVES

ASSUMING DEFINITE SHAPE
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.


THE ONLY PARTY FIT TO GOVERN
G.O.P.
OIL
SCANDAL
Rollin Kirby

A GREAT MORALIST SLOWLY SUBMERGES
—Kirby in the New York *World*.


G.O.P.
W.J.ENRIGHT

Copyright, 1928, by the Press Publishing Company (New York *World*)

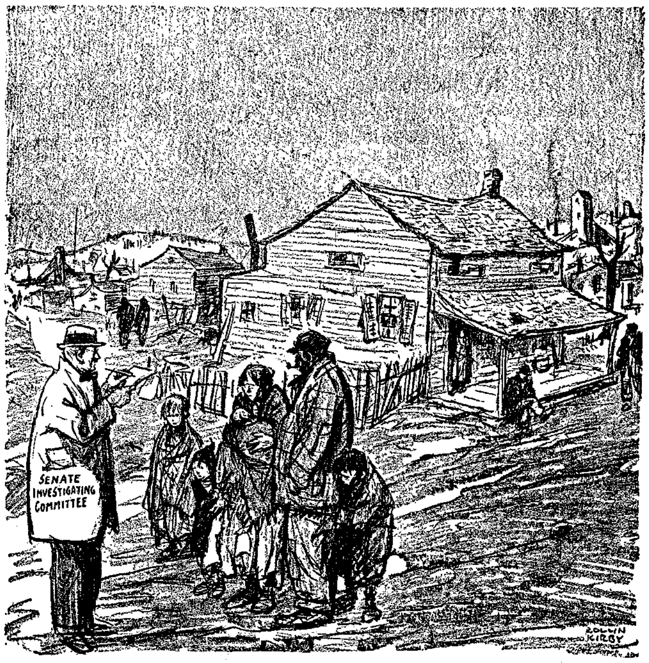
HELP! HELP!
—Enright in the New York *Evening World*.

DEMOCRATIC GLEE AT REPUBLICAN AGONY

of the whole affair by the rank and file of the party is none the less sweeping and complete." The responsibility, says the same Massachusetts paper, is confined to a comparatively small group who were managing party affairs several years ago, "and the revelations will strengthen the conviction among the rank and file of the party that those who dominated it in 1920 should not dominate it again." The New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), which says that "Mr. Hays's evasion of the law and the truth has been deplorable," finds the evidence so far indicating "that both the unclean association and the guilty concealment were confined to a relatively few individuals." Of course, "contributions to both national committees smelled of oil; but few will believe that they were made as the result of corrupt bargains—or that they contaminated the two party organizations." Nevertheless, "every Republican should welcome the whole truth and insist upon whatever house-cleaning the facts demand."

SOFT COAL'S HUMAN AND ECONOMIC WOES

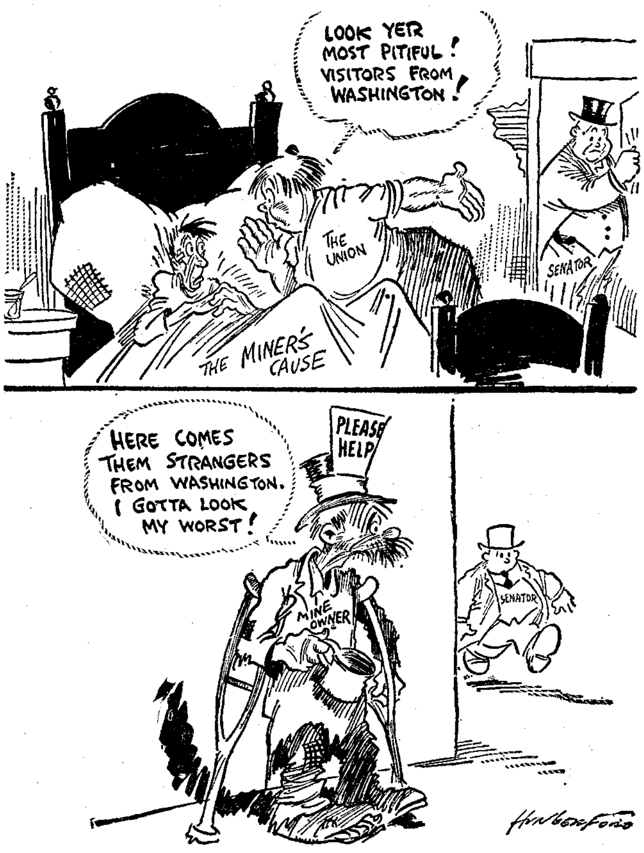
"A DEVASTATING DOCUMENT" is the report of the five Senators who went to the Pittsburgh coal-fields as a subcommittee to talk with miners and operators, with policemen and postmasters, with priests and pastors, who went down into the mines and checked up sales at the grocery stores, in order to find out actual conditions in a strike region. The opening phrase is the Boston *Globe's*, and the New York *Evening World* agrees that the report "shows conditions and practises that ought not to be tolerated in America, and such as are only supposed to exist in the most backward and barbarous countries." The emphasis on the human side of the strike situation is defended by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in the Pennsylvania capital, on the ground that "people as a whole are more interested in the humanitarian feature of the mine situation than in its economic phase, important as that is to the prosperity of the State at large." "Only men who are utterly callous to the demands of decency and good citizenship would tolerate a continuance of the conditions outlined in this report," contends the Brooklyn *Eagle*. If the report is true, "as can not be doubted," agrees the Manchester *Union*, "the soft-coal industry has become a social sore that ought to have our attention." On the other hand, the presentation of "a document of more human interest than economic enlightenment" does not seem to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to be just what the situation calls for. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* criticizes it for drawing a dark picture and playing up "the side of the miners, without mention of the fundamental economic conditions in the industry responsible for the miners' difficulties." The Ohio paper thinks the "reader of the report will be pardoned if he wonders whether the committee is really trying to do something to stabilize the coal industry, or is merely conducting the investigation as a sop to the miners." And *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York) recalls that this is election year, and "there is nothing like a combination of distress pictures and unemployment to attract votes."



TRYING TO FIND "PROSPERITY" IN THE COAL-FIELDS
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

The chief conclusions of this report should be noted before passing on to certain suggestions on the economic side that have recently come out in the hearings on the soft-coal industry, now being conducted by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The subcommittee which visited the coal-fields the last week of February made its report on March 10. It was made up of Senators Gooding (Rep., Idaho), Pine (Rep., Okla.), Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), and Metcalf (Rep., R. I.). After a detailed account of the visit to the Pittsburgh district, with inspection of mining properties and testimony from operators, miners, clergymen, local officials, and citizens, and an avowal that the inspection was confined "largely to the human side of this great controversy," the report presented certain general conclusions, which we quote in part:

> "Everywhere your committee made an investigation in the Pittsburgh district, they found coal and iron police and deputy sheriffs visible in great numbers.
>
> "Everywhere your committee visited, they found victims of the coal and iron police who had been beaten up, and were still carrying scars on their faces and heads from the rough treatment they had received. Your committee found more or less evidence of bootlegging in the places it visited; and in one community, especially, it seemed as if the morals of that community had been broken down entirely.
>
> "Your committee was imprest with the courage and determination of the miners to stand up for what they believed was their due—an American wage making possible an American standard of living.
>
> "Your committee found no starvation in the Pittsburgh district, yet evidence on every hand was that the food was none too plentiful and was, of necessity, the cheapest that could be purchased.
>
> "Very little time was given by your committee to the economic side of this controversy, but they have every reason to believe that the coal industry generally in this country is not in a prosperous condition, and they most respectfully urge that the investigation by the whole committee be searching and severe in every detail, looking forward to some solution by legislation that will put the great coal industry of America on a reasonably prosperous basis."


LOOK YER MOST PITIFUL! VISITORS FROM WASHINGTON!
THE UNION
THE MINERS' CAUSE
SENATOR
HERE COMES THEM STRANGERS FROM WASHINGTON. I GOTTA LOOK MY WORST!
PLEASE HELP
MINE OWNER
SENATOR
Hungerford

VISITORS' DAY
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*.

But if the subcommittee refrains from suggesting a solution of the economic problem, this does not mean that such suggestions

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Which Latin-American republic is said to be the most progressive from a labor standpoint? (p. 20).
2. What is a hartal? (p. 22).
3. What is a kibitka, and for what is it used? (p. 18).
4. What religious law and tradition requires two women witnesses in court to equal the evidence of one male witness? (p. 19).
5. What country in Europe is said to have the most expensive Navy in the world? (p. 20).
6. What Asiatic country is the Simon Commission investigating? (p. 22).
7. What inventor is credited with 1,800 patents? (p. 53).
8. What famous pugilist invented an improved monkey-wrench? (p. 56).
9. How is rubber vulcanized? (p. 60).
10. What is a dowser? (p. 62).
11. What revered President of the United States invented a device for floating a grounded steamboat off a shoal? (p. 53).
12. What famous movie star is known as Cha-po-lin? (p. 36).
13. What famous author took out a patent for a detachable strap for trousers? (p. 55).
14. Is Mass said in any of the churches of the Episcopal Church in this country? (p. 32).
15. Are there any indications that it will be more difficult for rich Americans to obtain a divorce in France? (p. 34).
16. What career has Anthony Asquith chosen? (p. 28).
17. Who is the headless Spanish painter? (p. 29).
18. What are the "Lame Duck" Sessions of Congress? (p. 13).
19. What is the proportion of arrests to crimes in the U. S.? (p. 14).
20. At what age does learning come easiest? (p. 29).
21. Who was awarded the Goncourt Prize for 1927? (p. 30).
22. Can murder be predicted? (p. 23).
23. Do dogs have hysteria? (p. 24).
24. What does the Hindu mind mix with his science? (p. 26).
25. Is coffee a habit-forming stimulant? (p. 27).

have not been brought out at the hearings before the full committee. One of the first witnesses heard was President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America. He presented the case for the strikers, severely criticizing certain large coal operators for what he calls their breaking of the Jacksonville agreement, and accusing coal-buying railroads of exerting pressure in favor of non-union operation. His program for government aid in reforming the industry is presented in this condensed form in *The United States Daily:*

> "1. That Congress take steps to correct alleged 'abuses' in the issuance of injunctions in the Federal courts in labor disputes.
>
> "2. That Congress amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to prevent railroads from practising methods said to be designed to exploit the bituminous industry, further depress wages, and destroy the miners' unions.
>
> "3. That stabilization of the bituminous industry be encouraged through substantial consolidations of operating units, along the lines recommended in the report of the United States Coal Commission, in pursuance of economic laws, and without harassment under the Sherman Act.
>
> "4. That constitutional rights of citizens in the non-union fields, such as freedom of speech and of gathering, be restored by the elimination of 'private government rule,' and that the right of the miners to organize be recognized."

While no single comparable statement was made by any one operator, the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, studying the testimony of several operators, including men of varying degrees of friendliness to the unions, finds an admission "that they would welcome government control and regulation of the coal industry if it could be worked out on some basis which would virtually guarantee the miners a fair wage and the operators a reasonable profit—along the line, say, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and over the nation's transportation system."

These operators, according to the same reporter, believe that cooperative selling agencies would not be a solution unless there was some limitation on production, and nothing much can be done in this direction until the existing antitrust laws are modified. It was also agreed, we are told, that the high-cost mines can not continue to operate, and whether the coal industry is brought under government control or not, these uneconomic properties must succumb to the law of the survival of the fittest. Furthermore, "it was conceded all around that the high living standards in the United States, largely based on high wages, must be maintained if there is any way to do it, as a guaranty of future prosperity."

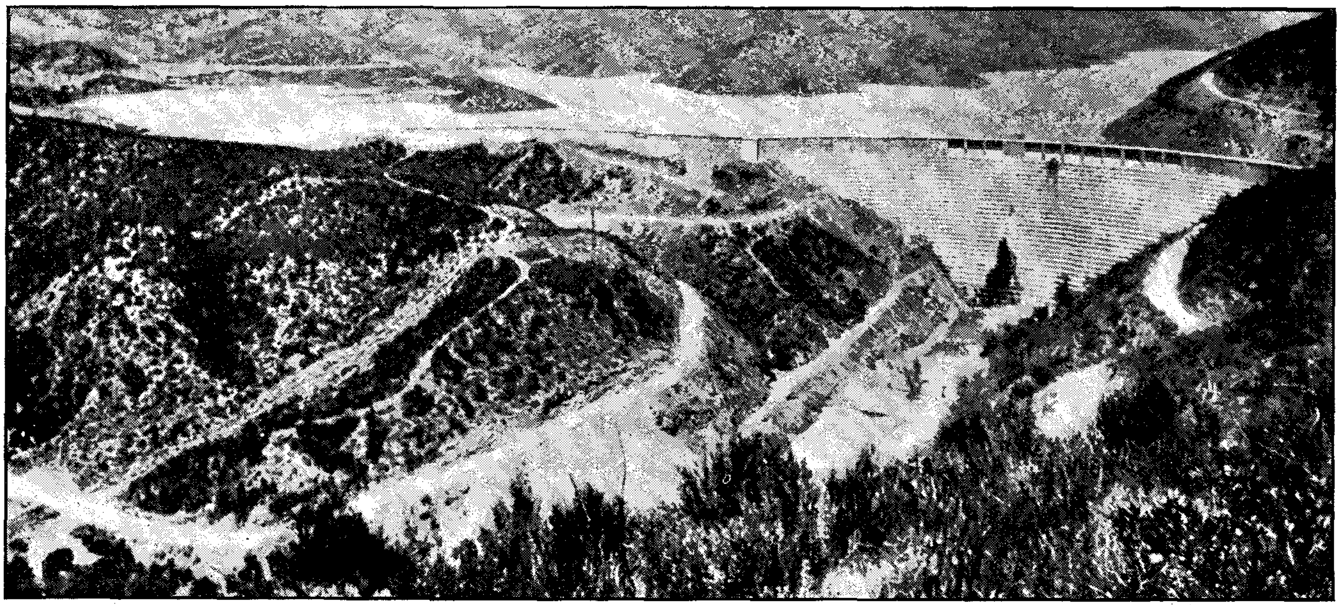
The testimony of the subcommittee report and also of several witnesses in Washington bearing on the employment of privately paid mine guards brings severe criticism of such an arrangement from many newspapers throughout the country, and in Pittsburgh, *The Post-Gazette* says:

> "Certain it is that public authorities must see to it that no public power entrusted to individuals in private pay is abused. There is always present the danger that some of these special law officers will consider themselves above the law, and the best way to discourage any such tendencies or pretensions is to make a prompt example of all who overstep their authority. There should be immediate and searching investigation of charges of brutality, as recommended by the Senate subcommittee."

But the unions as well as the operators have their critics. *The Wall Street Journal* declares that the crying soft-coal evils of overdevelopment and overmanning "have been made immeasurably worse by the insistence of the union upon the highest wage-level of the war period, while mining fields capable of meeting the country's requirement had an ample supply of non-union labor at much lower wages." The Indianapolis *Star* would have it remembered, "without attempting to absolve the operators from a share of the blame, that factional feuds in the Pennsylvanian miners' organization have been the cause of assassinations, riots, and destruction of property."

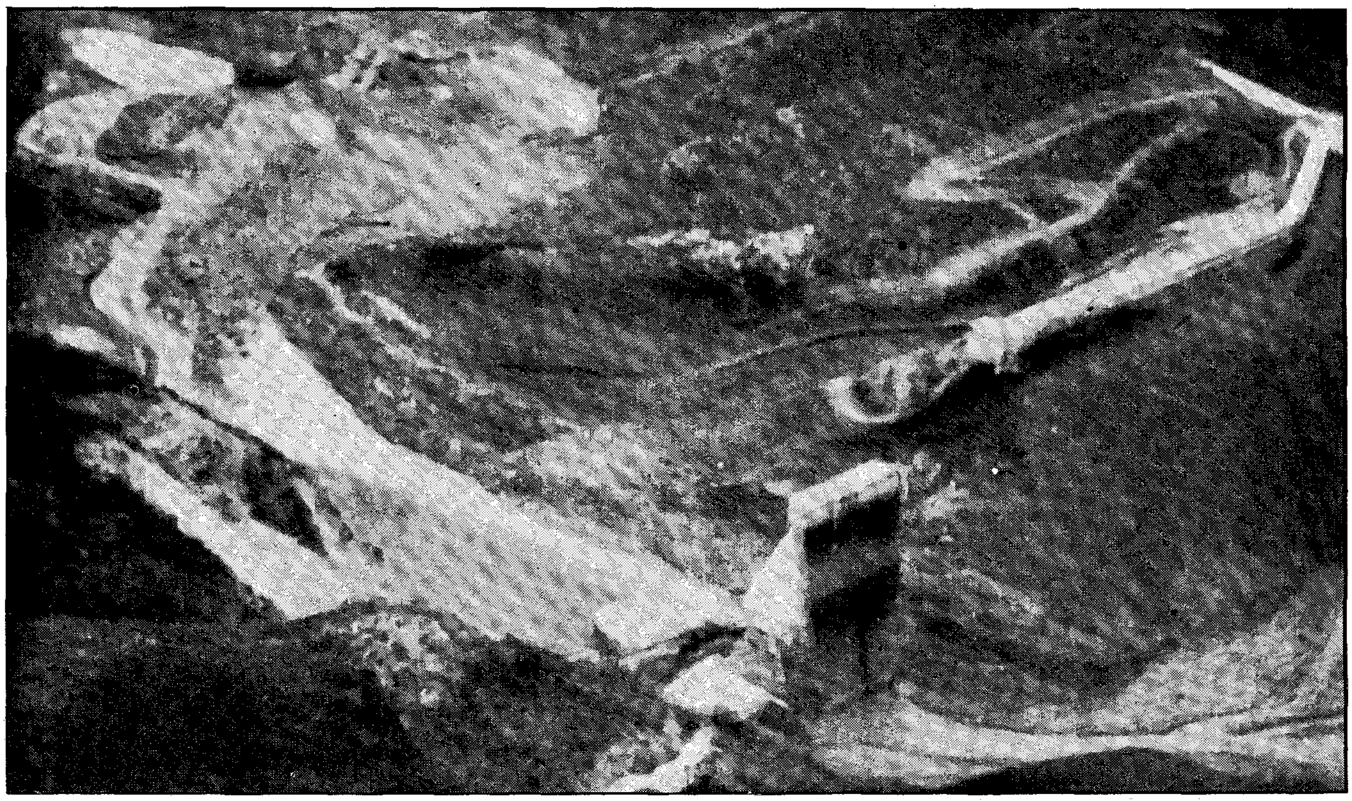
With the subcommittee's report and the testimony of so many witnesses, it seems to the Springfield *Union* that "Congress has the material at hand to undertake constructive legislation of a remedial character." Other papers point out that Congress has long had sufficient facts in the report of the United States Coal Commission, headed by John Hays Hammond, and that President Coolidge has several times urged legislation on the basis of recommendations in that report. Whatever Congress may or may not do, declares the Kansas City *Star*, "the times are calling most appealingly for a Rockefeller, a Ford, a Carnegie, a General Motors Corporation, a United States Steel Corporation to organize the soft-coal business." In this connection the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* calls attention to a merger movement among the smaller soft-coal companies now under way in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio. Finally, from the angle of suffering and unemployment in the bituminous coal-fields, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* offers a practical suggestion for employment for the idle:

> "It is significant that nearly all of these stricken areas lie either along or near streams which a comprehensive scheme of flood-prevention and river development would affect. An early inauguration of a task which we must undertake anyway in time would, hence, be an incalculate service to the distressed inhabitants of the coal country."



International Newsreel photograph

THE ST. FRANCIS DAM, 185 FEET HIGH, OF THE LOS ANGELES WATER-SUPPLY SYSTEM



International Newsreel photograph (transmitted by wire by the A. T. & T.)

ALL THAT REMAINED AFTER 12,000,000,000 GALLONS OF WATER HAD POURED THROUGH THE BREACH

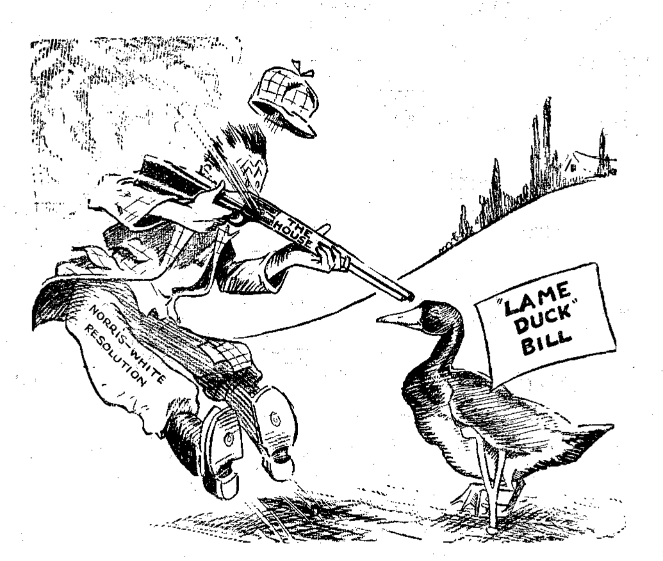
HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WERE KILLED, towns and villages in the Santa Clara River valley devastated, a thousand ranch homes destroyed, ten important bridges washed away, and twenty lineal miles of valuable orchard lands buried under several feet of mud and silt, say Associated Press and other dispatches, when the great St. Francis dam, spanning San Francisquito Canyon and impounding a part of the Los Angeles water supply, collapsed soon after midnight on March 13 and loosed a seventy-eight-foot wall of water on the valley's sleeping inhabitants. Caught in the swirling flood, ranch houses were crusht like egg-shells or tossed about like corks on the crest of the tremendous wave, and their inhabitants, in most cases, carried to their doom. The Los Angeles municipal power-house a few miles below the dam was completely destroyed, and the peaceful canyon turned into a cemetery as the rushing waters engulfed the residents and their live stock. Everything was swept away, and over the whole of the valley a deep layer of yellowish silt was deposited. Under this, Ventura County officials fear, lie scores of dead. The property damage has been estimated at from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. State and county officials are at a loss to account for the sudden collapse of the St. Francis dam, altho some are said to admit that slight earth tremors that have occurred recently in Southern California may have been a contributing cause to the break. Seven separate and independent investigations were started the day following the disaster. Meanwhile, Red Cross workers and hundreds of volunteer riders, braving the dangerous quicksands of the Santa Clara, aided by airplanes, are searching the devastated valley and aiding the destitute.

"LAME DUCK" SESSIONS STILL LAME

A TWENTIETH AMENDMENT to the Constitution came rather close to getting itself submitted to the people for approval, observers at Washington tell us, during the recent debate in the House of Representatives over the Norris resolution to abolish the so-called "lame-duck" sessions of Congress. When a new President and new Congressmen are elected next fall, the friends of this proposed amendment explain, there will be a short session of Congress, extending from the first week of next December to the 4th of March, 1929. But, unfortunately, under the Constitution as it now stands, the Senators and Representatives who will sit in that Congress will not be the newly elected ones, but the ones already in office, including the "lame ducks"—those who shall have been defeated for reelection. The new Congressmen, it is pointed out, can not come into action until December, 1929, thirteen months after their election, unless called in special session by the President. Changes in public sentiment, proved by the election results, have no chance to register in the short session, we are told. Indeed, as the Troy *Record* explains:

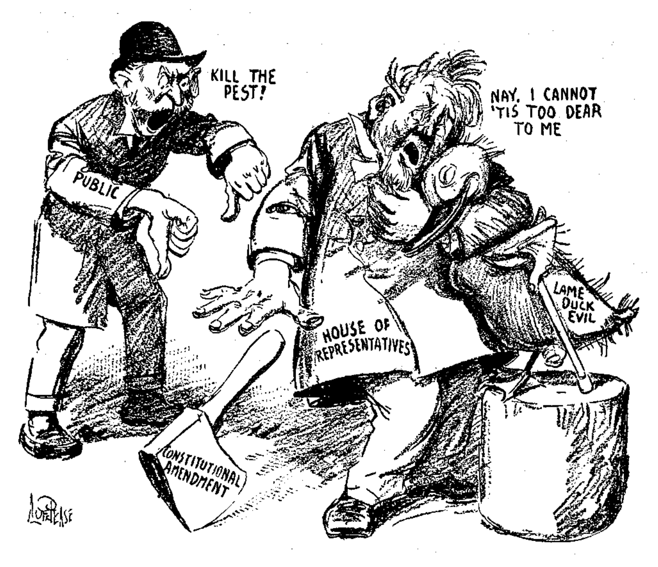
> "Frequently there is a powerful effort on the part of those in attendance to put over certain legislation which, judging by the personnel of the incoming Congress, will have no chance of passage. In other words, as soon as there is evidence that public opinion has changed, efforts are made to place on the statute books laws which are directly opposed to that opinion. There should be no possibility of such a thing."

It was the object of the Norris resolution to make this impossible through a Constitutional amendment, which would bring the new Congress together on January 4, and would bring the Presidential inauguration forward to January 24. The measure, as explained by the Baltimore *Sun*, was sponsored in the Senate by George W. Norris (Rep.) of Nebraska, and in the House by Hays B. White (Rep.) of Kansas. Four times it was passed by the Senate, but for the fourth time the House defeated it on March 9, after a warm debate, the vote being 209 for and 157 against, or 36 less than the required two-thirds necessary to pass it. As it originally came from the Senate the resolution not only eliminated the "lame-duck" evil, but also did away with the short session of three months that comes every other year. The short session, however, is a "powerful weapon for majority leaders in the House," and reluctance to part with it, we are told, is one of the main reasons for the defeat of the resolution.



BACKFIRED

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*.



SPARED AGAIN

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

One of the few papers strongly opposed to the change—the Washington *Post*—thinks that "no more stupid and dangerous proposal has ever come before Congress," but the majority of editors believe, with the New York *Evening Post*, that the "lame-duck sessions are a dangerous anomaly, and must go." The Washington *Star* elaborates the same idea in these words:

> "The absurdity of continuing the hold-over Congress in service after the votes have been counted is widely recognized. The injustice of permitting legislators who have been defeated for reelection to pursue the work of law-making for what is in legislative terms another year after rejection is clearly seen."

Under the new system "many of the worst evils of the filibuster would disappear," urges the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, and the Des Moines *Register* maintains that—

> "Not another country on the globe that has come to any stage of political advancement elects its Parliament in one year and prevents the meeting of that Congress for a full year afterward—and that is what, in effect, our system comes to."

That the public is "fed up with the Constitution-tinkering" is the opinion of the Washington *Post*, but *The Post* also fought the measure on other grounds. On the morning of the day when the House "did a good day's work," in that paper's opinion, by defeating the resolution, it said editorially:

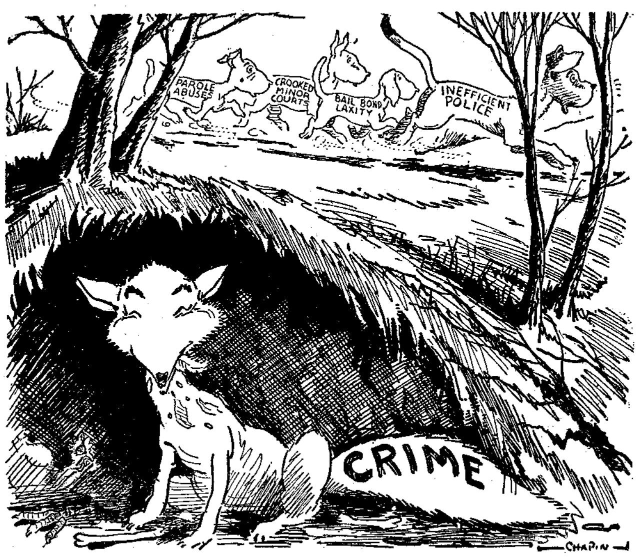
> "The most serious and dangerous mistake that can be made is to imperil the certain transference of the Presidency from one man to another, at a fixt time, in accordance with the will of the people. At present, when the time comes for Congress to count the electoral vote, the House has been organized, and about three weeks are available in which Congress in joint session can count the ballots and declare the result, and in which the House can elect a President if called upon to do so. But under the resolution now pending, only twenty days are allowed for the organization of the House, the canvass of the electoral vote, the declaration of the result, and the election of a President by the House."

Looking at both sides, the Nashville *Tennessean* finds "strong reasons for the adoption of the amendment," but thinks caution may not be amiss, especially as there "is a good deal of demagoguery involved in the denunciation of the so-called 'lame-duck' Congresses." Continues this Southern daily:

> "It is insisted that it is an anomaly in free government for a Congress composed of many members who have been retired, to legislate for the nation. It is urged that this is a flagrant defiance of the popular will. It should be remembered, however, that our institutions are designed as much to protect the nation against the inflamed passions of the majority as they are to prevent the rule of an autocracy. The founders were as much afraid of the unbridled rule of the majority as they were of government by a despotic minority."

"STUPID" AND "INEFFICIENT"—POLICE OR CRITICS?

THE SCATHING INDICTMENT of the efficiency and intelligence of policemen, contained in the report of a subcommittee of the National Crime Commission, headed by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is being challenged in the country's press. The report says, in so many words, that crime is the safest business in this country; and that the most startling thing about the crime problem in American cities is the small number of criminals caught by the police. Furthermore, says the committee, the inefficiency of the police is due largely "to the lack of average intelligence in the police force, particularly in the supervisory branches." Taking the city of Cleveland as an example, the report declares that only 33 per cent. of the patrolmen have average intelligence, while 25 per cent. are said to belong to the moron grade. Yet Cleveland's record for apprehending criminals is high.



NO WONDER WE CAN'T CATCH THE FOX
—Chapin in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

Summarized, the report finds that police make few arrests in proportion to the number of crimes committed; that a substantial percentage of our policemen lack average intelligence; that the Sheriff's office is a joke; that politics influence the police; that prosecuting attorneys, wielding great power, are not sufficiently answerable to the public. The report also cites the poor character of the minor judiciary, lax bail methods, and the lack of adequate criminal statistics. As the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* points out:

> "There are no comprehensive statistics covering the whole country, but the committee found the relation between the number of crimes and the number of arrests in various cities. In New York, for example, there are arrests for only 14 per cent. of the burglaries, and in St. Louis for only 8 per cent. In Cleveland and in Baltimore, where there have been studies of crime-prevention and a jacking up of the officials, there are more arrests. In Baltimore the figure is 21 per cent. and in Cleveland 35. In Buffalo there is an arrest for only one robbery in every thirty-three, making robbery a comparatively safe occupation.
>
> "To return to the Baltimore figures: With arrests in 21 per cent. of the burglaries, there are convictions of only 56 per cent. of those arrested, making the actual punishment of burglaries about 10 per cent. of those committed. That this failure to arrest and convict is not unavoidable is proved by the experience of Canada, where there are arrests for 84 per cent. of all indictable offenses, and convictions in 72 per cent. of the cases in which the suspect was arrested.
>
> "The report holds the inefficiency of the police primarily responsible for the poor showing made in American cities. In the first place, it charges the police with lack of intelligence. The force in Cleveland was subjected to the Army tests a few years ago, and it was found that only 3 per cent. of the men were of the first grade, in comparison with 9 per cent. of the privates in the Army; and only 41 per cent. were of average intelligence or above. The remainder were made up of men, the best of whom might be able to finish a high-school course, and the worst were in the moron class. In the detective force of sixty-three men, there was but one in the highest class, only 23 per cent. had average intelligence, and the remainder graded down to morons.
>
> "The situation in Cleveland hardly differs from that in other cities. While the system of appointing members of the police force fails to get men of the proper degree of intelligence, and while the police are in too many cases controlled by the politicians, some of whom are in more or less close partnership with the underworld, the punishment of those arrested is difficult because of the inefficiency of the lower courts in which the accused are first arraigned."

However small the number of individuals caught by the police, in proportion to the total number who commit crimes, the number finally punished, we are told, is still smaller. This is explained by the Minnesota Crime Commission in the Lowden report:

> "If the criminal be familiar with the actual operation of the criminal law, he must know that he may escape arrest altogether; that if arrested, he may not be held by the police or Sheriff; if held, he may not be indicted or have information filed for his prosecution; if prosecution be commenced, he may not be brought to trial because the county attorney may *nolle* or dismiss, or he may be allowed to plead guilty to a lesser offense than that which he has committed; if tried, the trial may result in failure to convict; if convicted, he may have sentence suspended, or if committed, it may be for a maximum lower than that provided by statute; and if, finally, he should reach a State penal institution, he may be released by the board of parole; and, if that fails, he may still apply for a pardon."

To quote a part of the subcommittee's report:

> "Compared with England and Wales, our cities make a very poor showing. Cleveland and Baltimore have each a higher record for murder, and Cleveland surpasses the English record for burglary, and Baltimore for embezzlement. The percentages for the other cities are so low that one no longer wonders why so many individuals turn to crime. It would appear to be about the safest business in which one could engage.
>
> "The combined figures on manslaughter and murder show 82 per cent. of arrests, as compared to crimes reported in England. The same figures for St. Louis are only 16 per cent., for Kansas City 36 per cent. and for Baltimore 68 per cent. Cleveland, which has the high-water mark of efficiency on these crimes, averaged 83 per cent., or 1 per cent. more than in England. However, on robbery Cleveland has a record of 49 per cent., as compared to 80 per cent. in England."

The committee's conclusion is that "only when the public is put in possession of facts sufficient as a basis for intelligent criticism will there be present the possibility of compelling results." But the trouble here, points out the New York *Herald Tribune*, is that "public opinion becomes aroused only when crime becomes epidemic." Therefore, maintains this paper, "if the report awakens the people to the fact that an honest, alert police force, backed by drastic crime laws, is the only effective safety insurance, it will serve a highly useful purpose." The National Crime Commission, agrees the Baltimore *Sun*, is doing a good work, but "it is for the public itself, as well as the authorities, to take the findings of the report to heart," thinks the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*. In the opinion of the Providence *News*, two things should result from the committee's findings:

> "The first is that the cities should take steps to attract a more intelligent class of men into their police forces. The second, that cities should see to it that police departments are not used for their own ends by politicians."

From numerous editorial sanctums, on the other hand, come equally forceful statements that the policeman of this country is well above the average and can look out for himself; and that the reports from Buffalo, Cleveland, and other cities, are far from correct, for the simple reason the committee obtained its data from reports several years old. Since then, we are informed, conditions have changed for the better. "Nobody claims that the average policeman can grasp the essentials of the Einstein theory," admits the Boston *Transcript*, "but sweeping assertions concerning his mental deficiency are likely to discredit the investigators, rather than the police." It would be interesting to know, suggests the New Haven *Register*, "if either Canadian or British policemen could pass the examinations that New York City officers are required to take," and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* reminds us of the difficulties in the way of crime detection in a country of this size. The contrast between conditions in the United States and England also serves as the basis for a Hartford *Courant* editorial:

> "Such comparisons are apt to be misleading. England has a homogeneous population; we have a most heterogeneous population. England has relatively few immigrants; we have hundreds of thousands of them annually. England makes relatively little use of the automobile; the commonness of the automobile in the United States goes far to explain the greater number of crimes in this country and the smaller number of apprehensions."

The Detroit *News* goes still further when it says:

> "The real reason why crime is comparatively scarce in England is that the criminal courts function speedily and easily. Delays are not permitted. Appeals are rare. Penalties are severe. One looks in vain through the conclusions of our National Crime Commission to find this statement, and yet it is all-important. One reason for the efficiency of the English police is that they know, when they catch a criminal, he will not go free because of some technicality or some delay.
>
> "We shall always have a great deal of crime until we reform our criminal law and court procedure. Any public-spirited judge could have told the Commission so. And that is the heart of the matter."

The charge that our police lack intelligence, maintains the Boston *Post*, "is unfair, and can not be proved." In many communities, notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the police force is not large enough to handle the traffic situation and properly cope with crime. "The traffic in liquor and narcotics also add largely to the burdens laid upon the police," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and in the New York *Sun* we read:

> "Statisticians may use the policeman for mass study, just as insurance actuaries use the average man as a unit in their life-expectancy tables; but when a burglar enters a citizen's house, or a drunken man goes wild at the wheel of a motor-car, or an orphanage catches fire, the policeman on the spot is a 100 per cent. human being, stupid or intelligent, according to his lights. He is more likely to do the right thing than is a man lacking training. When a subway train fills with smoke between stations, when a fool shouts 'Fire!' in a crowded theater, and in any other panic-breeding emergency, it is a source of comfort to see a policeman on the job. In such crises nobody says he is under average mentality."

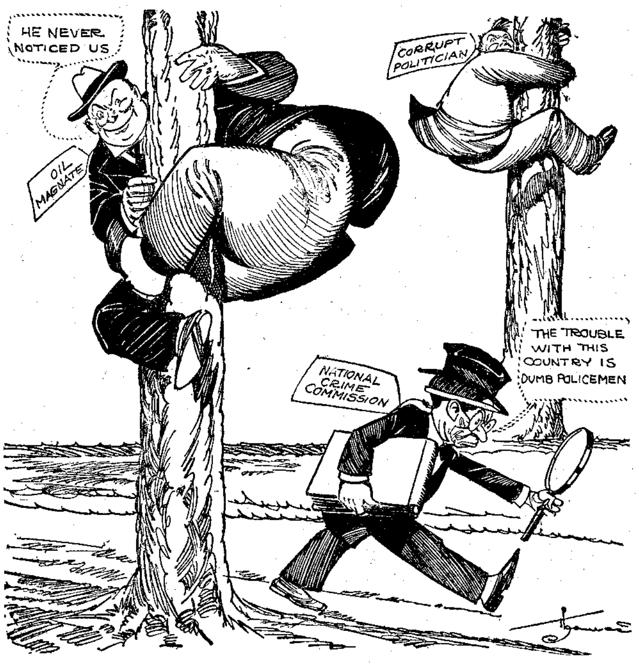
These are fair samples of daily newspaper editorial comment upon the National Crime Commission's indictment of the American policeman. In *The Police Journal*, of New York City, we find the following:

> "To the general public, such a statement, coming from the National Crime Commission, sounds reasonable and authoritative, but those versed in police activities know how ridiculous such an assertion really is. The Commission overlooks the fact that in a large majority of our American cities, patrolmen are appointed to duty only after a rigid civil service examination, and if these men were of as low a mentality as former Governor Lowden states in his report, it is safe to say that almost all of these recruits would not pass the mental tests. This in itself contradicts the statement of the National Crime Commission."

The Washington *Star* also takes exception to the committee's criticism of our police, and goes on to explain that—

> "Some policemen are undoubtedly lacking in intelligence, but so are some members of every trade or profession. Policemen can not be drafted. They must join the various police departments of their own volition, and if the average of intelligence of those who would risk their lives for small remuneration is low, then there must be something wrong with the qualifying requirements and the scale of compensation for this line of endeavor.
>
> "As long as men can make twelve to sixteen dollars a day in working with their hands instead of their brains in a safe occupation, there is little incentive to take up hazardous work for a hundred or two hundred dollars a month. When the pay question is properly adjusted, the right kind of men will apply for police work."

The Minneapolis *Star* finds what it considers still another weak spot in the National Crime Commission's armor:


HE NEVER NOTICED US
OIL MAGNATE
CORRUPT POLITICIAN
NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION
THE TROUBLE WITH THIS COUNTRY IS DUMB POLICEMEN

THE MEN HIGHER UP

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

> "The Commission may have done a smart thing in putting into its report on crime conditions in America the statement that crime 'would appear to be about the safest business in which one could engage.' This piece of sensationalism doubtless gained for the report a great deal of front-page space it would not otherwise have received. But we don't believe any good that may be done by wide-spread publicity of the report will balance the impression given to simple-minded people that crime is the safest business in America.
>
> "That is a trick statement, if there ever was one. Any man who thinks a minute knows crime isn't the safest business in America. The statistics on which the statement is based look as tho they had been compiled to make it stand up. The Commission takes as its premise the assumption that each crime represents a distinct criminal. For each report of a crime it would have one criminal arrested and convicted, in order to have a perfect law-enforcement record. From that the Commission figures that a very low proportion of criminals are ever caught and convicted.
>
> "Such statistics look to us like utter nonsense. Any police reporter could have told these theorists that the ordinary criminal commits one crime after another until he is caught, and that he is almost always caught, sooner or later. In *The Star* yesterday, on the same page with the story of the Commission's report, appeared an item about a man who admits he has committed fifty robberies in Minneapolis and St. Paul in the last four months. This man, by the way, has spent most of his forty-seven years in jail.
>
> "The Commission's theory of computation would indicate that the fifty crimes represented fifty criminals. Only one man is arrested, therefore the Commission would hold that forty-nine of the fifty criminals have escaped capture.
>
> "There is so much at fault with our system of control and punishment of crime, and so much improvement is badly needed, that it seems a pity to muddle matters with such misleading sensationalism as this bid for publicity in the Commission's report."

STIMSON'S NEW PLAN TO MAKE THE FILIPINOS LIKE US

"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN," the two words which began the inaugural address of Col. Henry L. Stimson, Governor-General of the Philippines, "may easily do more than a year's routine work to convince the Filipinos that the United States means to play fair," in the opinion of the Camden *Courier*, and dispatches from Manila indicate that the frankness of the new Governor and his plea for cooperation have won the confidence and good-will of the people living in the Philippines, both natives and whites. "This is something of a miracle," observes the Boston *Globe*, as it recalls the "Cavalry Cabinet" of General Wood. "Moreover, if this new spirit can be fostered, the Philippine question will gradually settle itself to the satisfaction of this country and the Islanders alike."

Colonel Stimson, who was Secretary of War in the Taft Cabinet, frankly intimated that it was useless for Filipino politicians to clamor for independence at this time; that it was not within the Governor-General's province to determine the future relation of the Islands to this country, but that he would endeavor to make the present union, so long as it lasts, "a happy and fruitful one." Colonel Stimson also has announced that he intends to choose for his aids "the best men available, whether they be Filipinos, Americans, military, or naval men." The New York *Times* correspondent quotes him as saying: "They will be my eyes and ears, since it is impossible for me to be everywhere in the Islands at the same time. I intend to keep these men out of politics, therefore I do not want them to be responsible to the Filipino Legislature. They will be responsible to me, and to me alone."

While in his Manila address the new Governor-General emphasized the economic progress of the Islands, the passing references to his own conception of his duties leaves no doubt in the mind of the Manchester *Union* that he plans to carry forward the policy adopted by his predecessor: A strong business administration that will promote an economic development sufficient to support the social and political evolution of the Islands and their people. Said Colonel Stimson, in part:

> "It is not within the province of the Governor-General to determine the future relations of the inhabitants of these Islands to the United States; that duty rests with the Government of the United States. But it is his duty, so long as the present connection remains, to endeavor to make that union a happy and fruitful one, and to carry on the government of these Islands as far as it rests in his hands.
>
> "What we have to accomplish together can only be achieved by the fullest possible measure of sympathetic and patient cooperation. For my part, I shall use my utmost endeavor to establish such harmonious cooperation, under the organic law under which it is our joint duty to labor.
>
> "It has often seemed to me that sometimes, in our insistence upon political development, we overlook the importance of the economic foundations which must underlie it, and upon which it necessarily rests. As a general proposition I believe that no greater error could be made.
>
> "The Philippine Islands are to-day possest of political connections with the foremost industrial nation in the world—a nation where not only have mechanical inventions made the greatest advance, but where organization methods of industry and the relations of capital and labor are more enlightened and fruitful than in any other country under the sun. Is it not the part of wisdom and prudence for this people to absorb to the uttermost the lessons and benefits which can be derived from the teachings of such a successful practitioner? It should be an easy matter to gain for these Islands the inestimable benefit of American industrial experience and capital upon terms which would not only share the present profits with the Filipino people, but would also leave their rights and resources unimpaired for generations to come."

Furthermore, explains the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

> "Governor Stimson has added further to the popular impression of his good-will by the issuance of a statement that 'the public need have no fear that I will take any hasty, reckless steps which will unnecessarily sacrifice the present government investment' in various development and industrial corporations which were undertaken with public funds, and which have been very badly managed and weighted down with political parasites."

In discussing the new Philippine policy, many editors of American newspapers agree with Colonel Stimson that if the Islands are to progress, they must develop their natural resources; that progress should be sought through economic and industrial development, rather than through political agitation. As the Providence *Journal* puts it:

> "Colonel Stimson believes that constant discussion concerning the question of ultimate independence is exceedingly detrimental to Philippine prosperity and progress because it results inevitably in a feeling of uncertainty regarding the future. Such uncertainty causes potential investors in the Islands to withhold their investments. Yet nothing is as necessary to the Philippines at this time as capital to promote their economic development. If economic progress could be made, political progress would become infinitely easier."

Economic development of the Islands, believes the Troy *Record*, "would be followed by an era of prosperity that, in turn, would hasten the chances of independence." The Filipinos, believes the Troy *Times*, will not be ready for self-government for a long time. But the Baltimore *Sun* agrees with the new Governor-General that if we take care of the present, the future will take care of itself. Moreover, observes the Nashville *Tennessean*, "when the Filipinos have proven themselves capable of self-government, we doubt very much if they will seek a complete separation from the United States." Meanwhile, declares the Schenectady *Gazette:*

> "The real friends of the Islanders can do nothing better than to urge them to devote their efforts toward economic development so they may attain commercial independence. An economically free people has a far better prospect of gaining or preserving independence than one that neglects its industrial opportunity for the purpose of agitating abstract matters."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Eagle* is convinced that the presence of "the old military crowd" at the Governor-General's palace will not help Colonel Stimson achieve a sympathetic understanding of the Filipino point of view. "The military atmosphere that surrounded General Wood's administration," we are reminded, "was its greatest defect." We read on:

> "Colonel Stimson's first move was the reappointment of Brig.-Gen. Halstead Dorey and Col. Blanton Winship, leading members of General Wood's 'Cavalry Cabinet.' His action has been challenged by the native press, and has dissipated to some extent the favorable impression created by Colonel Stimson's inaugural address.
>
> "It is unfortunate that he could not see his way clear to the creation of an entirely new Cabinet. Both General Dorey and Colonel Winship have been prominent figures in the bitter war between native leaders and the Governor-General's office. They are military-minded, and lack the ability to deal on even terms with these leaders. To them the Filipinos are a conquered race whose business it is to obey orders."

Of Colonel Stimson's advice to the Filipinos to concentrate their efforts upon economic development as a means of attaining greater political freedom, the Sacramento *Bee* has this to say:

> "The Filipinos can not be blamed for refusing to take such advice seriously. They have pushed their economic development, yet to-day they find themselves further removed from freedom than at any time during the thirty years they have been under American rule. The richer they get, the stronger will grow the selfish opposition in America to the realization of their just demands for self-determination. And they must grow very weary as well of these American preachments, these honeyed words behind which are concealed violated pledges and broken promises."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"

Some of our oil magnates whose testimony is wanted did choose to run.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

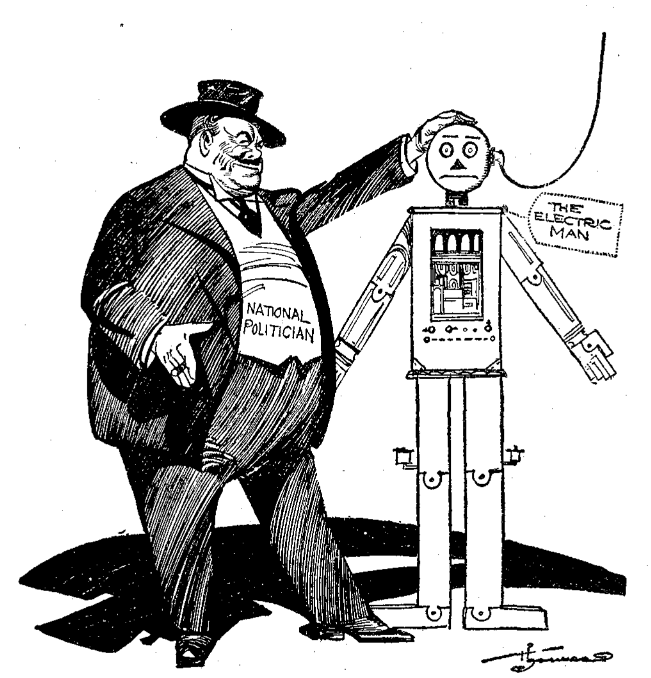
Farm relief and thirst relief are going to be two big issues in the next Presidential election.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

Increasing the number of car-owners lessens the number of pedestrians in two ways.—*Publishers Syndicate* (*Chicago*).

Travel is said to enlarge the vocabulary. We have noticed it sometimes broadens the "a."—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

The British anxiety about war with the Arabs can be soothed by calling it an intervention, and going ahead.—*Indianapolis News.*

"Are we telling our children too much?" asks a heading in a current magazine. We don't know; but if we are it's a work of supererogation. — *Philadelphia Inquirer.*



BOY, WHAT A DELEGATE YOU WOULD BE!

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

We are able to exclude foreigners we don't want in this country, but Nicaragua seems not to enjoy a similar privilege.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

The unemployment situation is receiving some attention now. No doubt it will bob up again right after the November election.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The oil business, or such part of it as came under the ken of Mr. Hays, seems to have been cleaned up as thoroughly as the movies have, under his control.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

An English naturalist has tamed a fierce golden eagle in the Bronx Zoo. Now it's up to some American naturalist to try his hand on a lion over in England.—*Springfield Republican.*

The movement for restoration of the peerage here is gaining little headway. In fact, Canada will soon be a country without a peer.—*Border Cities Star* (*Windsor, Canada*).

Often the husband of the poor bread-baking bride can not make the rolls her father used to make either.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

After reading the day's news one comes to the conclusion that all Europe would go to war if all Europe was not afraid to.—*Charleston Mail.*

Now they say some one has been trying to corner all the asbestos. Well, there is nothing like being prepared.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

It appearing that Colonel Lindbergh would appreciate a season of obscurity, we suggest that he run for Vice-President. —*Weston* (*Ore.*) *Leader.*

Senator Reed says the issue this year should be corruption, which means that he would have even the Presidential canvass done in oils.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Russian children have been forbidden to believe in Santa Claus. Oh, well, one whisker more or less won't make very much difference over there.—*Border Cities Star.*

A holy war is reported to be raging in Arabia and parts adjacent. As we understand it, a holy war is about as holy as a civil war is civil.—*New York Evening Post.*

The passing of the feminine stream-line silhouette will bring cheer to the farmers who blame dieting women for the farm crop surplus.—*Marshall County* (*Minn.*) *Banner.*

Many a man who seems to be on Easy Street is only on Easy Payment Street.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Now, then, to make the blind pig, the camel and the donkey lie down together.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

If the fuelless motor is a go, we may yet live to see the radio church collection.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

There may be no mud-slinging in the next national campaign, but there'll be lots of oil-splashing.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Nowadays when you see a woman sewing on tiny clothes, she may be making something for grandma.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

We might solve two problems at one stroke, if we could find some way to inject the causes of unemployment into the crime business.—*San Diego Union.*

Liberty bonds in oil transactions are made to revive the admonition to "pay till it hurts."—*Washington Star.*

The American people pay $20,000,000 a year for their music, including about $15,000,000 worth that isn't.—*Boston Transcript.*

France is the only big nation without a national sport. Gouging the tourists is strictly a business proposition.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

Only evidence of defense counsel's contention that insanity is contagious seems to come in the conduct of some of the juries.—*Beloit News.*

When a citizen comes out with the discovery that Prohibition is not an issue, the chances are that he is about to run for office.—*San Diego Union.*

We'd laugh if Senator Borah would now get out a questionnaire propounding a few specific queries on the primary responsibility for the oil scandals and present it to all the favorite sons, including ours of course.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Sometimes I can't help wondering what it was that saved Western civilization before there was a United States Marine Corps.—*Detroit News.*

Advices from Nicaragua convey the disquieting idea that bottled Sandino has more than half of one per cent. kick.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The estimated bird population of this country is four billion. It is thought the estimate was made by a suburbanite who had just planted a garden.—*Detroit News.*

The Marine commander in Nicaragua says that the natives are really very friendly. The pursuit of Sandino, you see, just shows the Marines' deep desire for companionship.—*San Diego Union.*

There has been some pretty severe criticism of Elder Will Hays in the Ohio Crowd for his financial dealings with Mr. Sinclair, on the ground that he gave $100,000 of the $260,000 back.—*Ohio State Journal.*

It really ought to be a cinch for Al Smith, for at this rate, when the Presidential election day rolls around next fall, the Republicans can't be home to vote because they'll all be down in Washington testifying before the Senate Teapot Dome committee.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

EMANCIPATING SOVIET WOMEN OF THE EAST

FROM THE USE OF SOAP to freedom from maltreatment by husbands is the range of education for women under way in the Eastern Soviet Republics and regions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and Moscow authorities rejoice in the advance of these women, who were once described by Lenin as being "the most oppress people." This was in 1921, when the Eastern women went to Moscow to attend a Congress of Eastern women which failed to take place, but, writes S. Lubimova in *The Weekly News Bulletin* of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (Moscow), on the tenth anniversary of the October revolution these women were found occupying their proper place in the government of the country and taking possession of the rights which the revolution gave them. At the first All Union Congress of Working and Peasant Women, there were more than two hundred women delegates from the East, representing 36,258 women, and this informant goes on to say:

From *The Weekly News Bulletin* (Moscow)

SOVIET WOMEN OF RUSSIA'S NEW DAY

A completely modern education, ranging from the use of soap on themselves and on their babies to equal rights in marriage and in land ownership, is "emancipating" Soviet women of the East.

"When the first district conferences of women delegates were called, the Eastern women felt rather shy of traveling to the distant town where the conference was to be held. Here is the story told by one of the active organizers of the first congress of women in Turkestan:

"'All through the journey the separate groups of delegates would cling to one another, as tho afraid of mingling with women from other districts. There were delegates coming from places very remote from the railway, and on arriving in their caravans to board the train, most of them showed fright at the sound of the whistle of the railway engine.'

"Those are things of the past. The lot of the Eastern women was a very unhappy one since times immemorial. Many of the old traditions of the oppression of women survive even to this day. There are districts where the use of soap is unknown, where there are no medical practitioners, and no sanitary measures to aid the woman in travail. There are still superstitions aplenty. A great campaign is going on to popularize knowledge on sanitation and hygiene, to organize establishments for the protection of motherhood and babyhood, cultural institutions, and so on.

"The fight against the old order of things is waged by a body of 48,057 women delegates, 87 women's clubs with 30,000 members, Red Corners, and various cultural and educational circles engaged in educational work among the Eastern women. There are 147 maternity establishments functioning at present in the Eastern regions and republics of RSFSR."

The conditions under which the education of pioneers among the Eastern women has sometimes to labor, it is further averred, are shown by the case of the township of Nurata. In that far-away spot—one of the former estates of the Emir of Bokhara before the revolution—in the district of Zeravshan, a body of women began the organization of medical aid for mothers and children, we are told, in connection with general cultural and political activity among the native women. A furious campaign in opposition was started by the Mullahs (priests), and the woman organizer met with a hostile reception upon her arrival at Nurata, and the present informant continues:

"She went from house to house, but to all her questions the women answered by shaking their heads, trying to explain that they did not understand the Uzbek language as they spoke only the Tadjik. Nevertheless the organizer got on very well with them later when she introduced to them the use of soap for bathing purposes, a thing which was never heard of in Nurata before. The use of soap was the beginning of the work among the native women, which afterward developed into regular delegate meetings and the establishment of an advisory bureau for women. In all the nooks and corners of the Soviet East there is persistent and energetic work carried on in the direction of spreading cultural habits and hygiene among the native people.

"In Buryat-Mongolia, on the initiative of the native women delegates, there was organized a bathing establishment at one of the settlements of the nomadic tribes. In the Tchuvash village of Ivanovo, in the district of Tsivilsk, the women delegates organized amateur performances and on the money thus realized they opened crèches. In far-away Ulala (Oiratia) it was decided by the delegate meeting to organize collective vegetable gardening.

"At the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution, there was already extensive experience in the matter of organizing such cultural and educational activities among the Eastern women. In Kazakstan, in the Kalmuck region and elsewhere, there are now traveling 'education huts' among the nomadic tribes, which join the whole nomadic village on its wanderings. The organizer of this work is usually a teacher, a midwife, or a medical practitioner, or there are several women organizers of the professions mentioned, who, upon settling in the village on a given spot, immediately begin to organize a medical point, and classes for the nomadic women."

The *kibitka* (traveling van) becomes the cultural center of the little population to which it is attached, we are then told, and it furnishes advice to the native women on all matters concerning health and wholesome living, teaching them rather by example than by theoretical lessons. Thus, it is related, the native Kalmuck women are at first amazed to see the people in the *kibitka* sprinkling the floor every morning, but very soon they begin to follow suit. Or they are at first surprized to see the newcomers wash their dishes and utensils with scrupulous care, but very soon they begin to do likewise, and we read further:

"Once the superintendent got hold of three native babies and treated them to a thorough bathing and scrubbing, and very soon all the mothers in the settlement began to bathe their babies, because they had found out that under such treatment the children sleep more restfully, play more joyfully, and generally look much healthier.

"In Turkmenistan, out of a population of 800,000 people, there were only 25 literate native women. Now there are special midwifery and pedagogical courses for women, and special schools for girls. In 1924-25 there was the first graduation of women from the Uzbek Institute of Popular Education, turning out seven Uzbek women teachers.

"The date of the graduation had been given great publicity in advance by the whole of the Uzbek press, and special presents were given to the first graduates. Now there are other pedagogical establishments for women functioning in various parts of Uzbekistan, and one in Tadjikistan. A club and school for women have been established even upon the Tadjik Mountains.

"The desire of the Eastern women for knowledge is constantly growing, especially so in regard to the younger people. The schools in the town can not accommodate all the girls who come from outlying districts to be taught in the schools. Very often the unsuccessful applicant stays on in the town, addressing earnest entreaties to the people in charge of the school. Here is a specimen of such simple petitions: 'I beg your leave to stay on in Tashkent and to attend the school, as I do not wish to go back home. I was given away in marriage at the age of 13, my husband died when I was 17, and now they want me to marry my dead husband's brother. I do not care for him. I therefore earnestly entreat you to let me attend the school, to become educated, and to gain the same rights as the men. Signed: Tchikbulatova.'"

According to the Moslem law and tradition, we are then advised, the position of the woman is that of an inferior being, and a woman appearing as a witness in court has only half a voice, so it takes two women witnesses to equal the evidence of one male witness. The authority of the father and husband in the family is absolute, it appears, and the woman has no right even to have any desires of her own, but—

"The October Revolution has brought in a new situation in regard to the position of women in the East. Now there are commissions to look after the conditions of working women everywhere in the East. The Azerbaidjan commission in the course of six months (from October 1, 1926, till March 15, 1927) was visited by 2,454 native women asking for aid and advice. Generally the women come to ask for help in obtaining a divorce, or to complain of maltreatment by the husband, or merely to ask for a job. There is a body of native women in attendance, helping the commission in its work among the native women. In Turkmenistan the women used to be bought and sold. The suitor would have to pay a purchase price to the father of his bride. In some cases the purchase price was high.

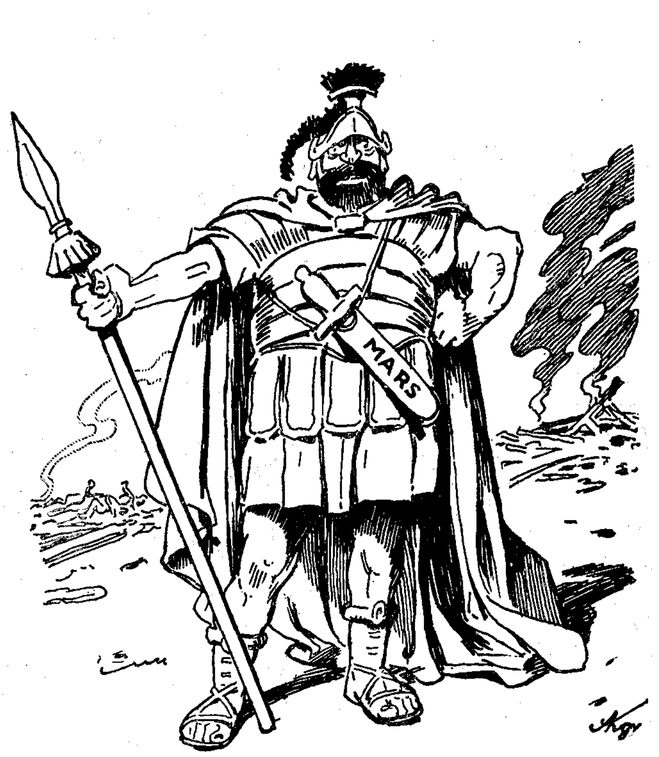
"The Land Reform Act has tremendously aroused the women throughout Central Asia. Many women in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan assisted the land committees in carrying out their work under the Reform Act. I am reminded of the story I heard from the lips of Murkhanim Ishimbayeva, a peasant woman of the Tchinaza district, on her work in connection with the land campaign: 'I sewed a red flag and went to address the women in the adjacent village. At first the women were afraid to hold a meeting, or to hear of any land reform. But I told them: why are you afraid? Lenin told the women to get their rights. Come under the red banner of Lenin and let us work for the Land Reform.'

"Next to the Land Reform the removal of the *parandja* (veil) by the women has become very popular, as indicating the emancipation of the woman from the traditional state of inferiority. Ninety thousand women in Uzbekistan removed the veil in 1927, while the Uzbek women of Bokhara were among the most active campaigners for the Land Reform Act. The reformers had to meet with the united opposition of all the reactionary forces: the priests, the landowners, and the usurers. But there is no return to the past. The slaving woman of yesterday is to-day a free citizen of the land.

"In the elections to the Congress of Working and Peasant Women the Eastern women took active part, not only by voting, but also by moving various proposals. In the Soviet elections they have shown similar activity. Thus, in one of the constituencies in the district of Shemakha the women demanded the postponement of the elections for half an hour, because many women had failed to turn up, and the men were in the majority. They got their point and they went for the women voters, eventually securing a majority. Electioneering and canvassing by the native women was reported from many places."

GERMANY'S NAVAL MYSTERY

A NOTE OF ALARM is sounded in various English and French journals over the disclosures by a correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* of the "fabulous cost" of Germany's new naval armaments. While there is no evidence that Germany is expanding her naval forces beyond the limits imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, or that she is in any way infringing the technical clauses of that Treaty, the facts and figures revealed in the *Berliner Tageblatt* are held to need explanation. So thinks the naval correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who asserts that the discoveries about Germany's growing "big" Navy lend color to the reports which have been circulating on the Continent as to the development by German scientists of new naval weapons of unprecedented power and efficiency. This British naval authority tells us then of the *Tageblatt's* correspondent, that, in—



GERMAN PESSIMISM

"Still master of the world!"

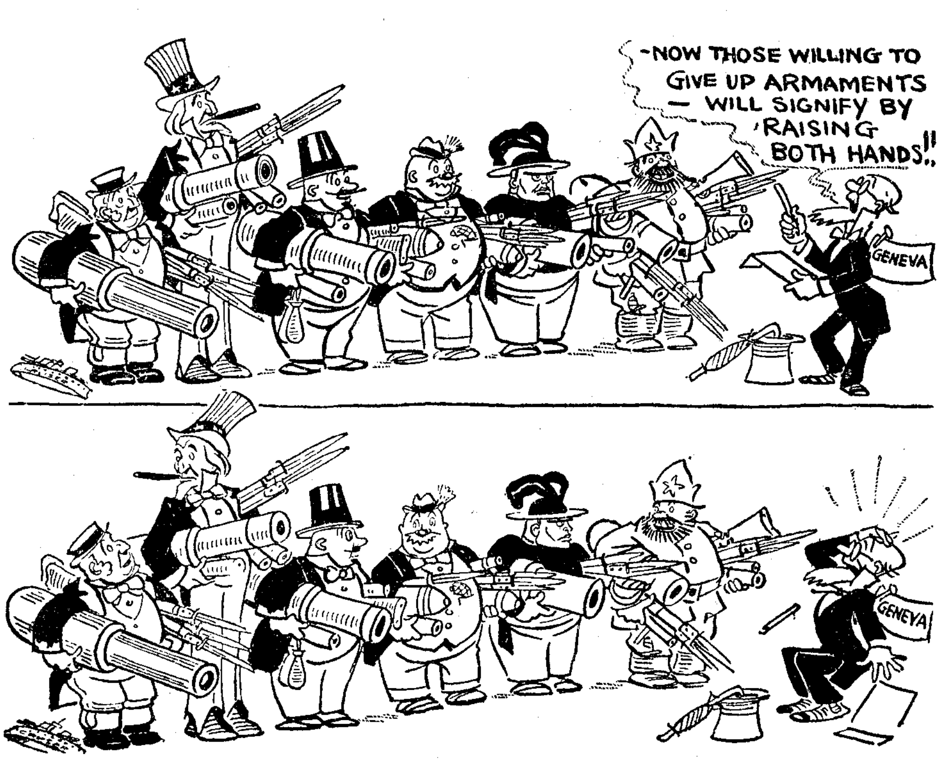
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Analyzing the votes for ship construction and equipment in the 1928 Naval Budget, he finds the new cruisers are costing $1,000 per ton. This figure covers hull and machinery alone, and does not include guns. Ordinary merchant vessels cost only $50 to $75 and liners de luxe $250 per ton. Still more expensive are the new torpedo-boats, which are restricted by the Versailles Treaty to a displacement of 800 tons. Twelve of these have been laid down in recent years, and the last six are costing no less than $1,075 per ton.

"This figure is the more remarkable in that torpedo-boats have no armor—a very costly item in the building of cruisers—and their underwater construction is much more simple than in the case of large vessels. A tiny experimental torpedo-boat of 200 tons, built last year, cost $810,000, exclusive of armament. As this price would be nothing less than fantastic for an ordinary torpedo-boat of the tonnage stated, the only possible inference is that the boat in question must have certain unique characteristics which would doubtless prove of great interest to foreign naval experts.

"Equally mysterious is the prodigious cost of the guns and torpedo-tubes with which the latest German ships are being armed. The *Tageblatt* correspondent recalls that before the war a cruiser of 5,000 tons, complete with armament, ammunition, and equipment, could be built for $2,500,000. Yet for the new cruiser 'E,' now under construction, a sum of $3,625,000 has been appropriated for the armament alone! As the ship is to mount only nine 6-in. and four 3.4-in. guns, with several machine-guns, this huge expenditure seems inexplicable. A further example is provided by the six new destroyers, which carry only three 4-in. guns apiece. For the armament of these vessels $2,250,000 is demanded, i.e., $125,000 per 4-in. gun. Even the tiny guns carried by the 200-ton torpedo-boat have cost $125,000."

Altho the armored vessel, a miniature battle-ship of 10,000 tons, which the Berlin Navy Department desired to lay down this year, has been vetoed by the Reichsrat (Federal Council), we are advised that the Navy Department is still pressing for its immediate construction. In the draft estimates, it appears, the gun armament of this vessel is priced at $9,000,000, which is only $1,000,000 short of the average total cost of the new British 10,000-ton cruisers, complete with hull, machinery, armament, and all equipment. We read then:


—NOW THOSE WILLING TO GIVE UP ARMAMENTS — WILL SIGNIFY BY 'RAISING BOTH HANDS!!
GENEVA
GENEVA

"UNANIMOUS!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"As the projected German ship could carry six heavy guns at most, each weapon would cost $1,500,000. These figures are almost fabulous, and certainly invite inquiry into the latest developments of German naval ordnance.

"The cost of the torpedo armament in the new German ships is also extremely heavy. The twelve-deck torpedo-tubes with which each cruiser is fitted are costing $850,000, while the two tubes in the little 200-ton torpedo-boat represent an outlay of $175,000.

"There is invariably a great discrepancy between the estimated and the actual cost of modern German warships. For example, the estimate for the cruiser *Karlsruhe* in the Budget of 1926 was $7,125,000. A year later the estimate had risen to $10,125,000, an increase of more than 40 per cent. Within the same period the estimated cost of six torpedo-boats rose by $500,000.

"The Berlin naval authorities offer no explanation of these figures beyond asserting that 'the cost of construction in Germany is not appreciably higher than elsewhere.' This statement is challenged by the *Tageblatt* writer, who shows that foreign ships of greater tonnage and much heavier armament are being built far more cheaply than the German vessels. He points out that, whereas the British battle-ship *Nelson*—which, with a displacement of 35,000 tons and an armament of nine 16-in., 12 6-in., and thirty-four smaller guns, is the most powerful warship afloat—has cost $35,000,000, the 10,000-ton armored ship projected in Germany is 'provisionally' estimated to cost at least $20,000,000."

The Daily Telegraph's naval expert goes on to relate that on the basis of these figures the *Tageblatt* correspondent declares that Germany has the most expensive Navy in the world, and supports his contention by the following comparison:

"GERMAN NAVY: Personnel 15,000; nine battle-ships and cruisers and several torpedo-boats in commission, with six small coast defense detachments. Budget, $55,000,000.

"ITALIAN NAVY: Personnel 45,000; more than three times as many ships, besides a powerful aviation service and an elaborate system of coast defense. Budget, $50,000,000.

"FRENCH NAVY: Personnel 57,500; number of ships, etc., equivalent to the Italian. Budget, $60,000,000.

"As he points out, if Italy and France ran their naval establishments on the lavish German scale they would be spending each year $165,000,000 and $210,000,000 respectively, while on the same scale the cost of the British, American, and Japanese navies would almost baffle calculation.

"The writer denies that the exorbitant cost of the German Navy is due to the higher pay of the personnel, and shows that this item represents a net increase of only 4 per cent. The root of the trouble lies, he considers, in the 'overorganization' of the naval service.

"He makes an impassioned appeal for reforms in this direction."

ORGANIZED LABOR IN LATIN AMERICA

THE KEENEST INTEREST is said to be shown by American organized workers in the Trade Union movement of the Latin-American countries, especially since the fifth Pan-American Labor Congress of last July, when for the first time labor representatives of twelve Latin-American countries could speak their minds freely "without any fear of prosecution or retribution." On that occasion, it is recalled by Santiago Iglesias, Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, these representatives found they could, without fear, criticize the Government of the United States for policies which seemed to them harmful to their own countries. In some cases these criticisms were of an extreme character, we are told, but even then the delegates found that their freedom of expression was not restricted. The most progressive and advanced of all the Latin-American Republics from a labor standpoint is Mexico, according to Mr. Iglesias, who, in *The Labor Magazine* (London), goes on to say:

"It has a Trade Union membership of about two millions in the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Federation of Labor), whose basic labor philosophy and policy has been patterned, through the influence of proximity and frequent intercourse, more largely after those of the American labor movement than any other in the world.

"Solidarity, education, and discipline have to a great extent been developed in this great Mexican movement. Mexican wage-earners enjoy to a large degree the essential rights and guaranties which I have enumerated. And their organized strength and discipline have reached a point where possible political change could not altogether destroy them, tho it is conceivable that they might be modified for a time.

"Beyond Mexico, going into the Central American Republics and from the Canal Zone on the south, there is no such thing as a truly permanent national Trade Union movement, with the exception, perhaps, of Argentina, that can count on surviving disaster by the sheer weight of its own strength, numbers, and discipline. There are Trade Union movements of considerable strength, but the unfortunate fact is that this strength is more or less emotional and transient in practically every case, and can be seriously damaged if not temporarily destroyed by political or military oppressors.

"It is often a matter of wonderment that there is in many Latin-American countries so often a connection or relation between growing union labor and governments. Those who indulge in this wonderment forget that where there is little or no political freedom there is no freedom to organize unions. To achieve political freedom is then the first task of the workers."

In this struggle to win freedom, personality, and true citizenship, Mr. Iglesias adds, the workers of these various nations take advantage of every friendly government. There is sound wisdom in this course, he thinks, and he points out, at the same time, that governments will make capital out of this also, but "they are not to be blamed for that." After all, he tells us, progress for the people is the thing to be desired and that is what the workers are seeking. They are entitled to what help they can get from the governments that are not too frequently friendly, and he cites Nicaragua as an example, saying that:

"Under the long line of Chamorros there was no political freedom. There was a despotism. There were no unions as we know them. There were a few semisecret friendly societies, always the first form of labor expression under political oppressors. Then, through the accident of death, the progressive, liberty-loving Martinez was hurled into the President's chair. Labor came out of hiding and organized a Nicaraguan Federation of Labor with 6,000 members, because there was political freedom. In reality the masses of the people everywhere in Latin America were proceeding, economically and politically, in the face of great difficulties to freedom, democracy, and justice.

"The Guatemala Labor Federation for the Protection of Legal Work, with 3,000 members, was organized with various labor societies and trades, such as printers, carpenters, bricklayers, teachers, and laborers in general, agricultural workers and other occupations, and also fraternal organizations of women. In the eastern part of Guatemala, Quezaltenango, there has been organized the Council of the Confederation of Labor Societies of the East with 2,000 members, which is represented by several unions dedicated to beneficent activities, cooperative, artistic, educational, prohibition, etc. The labor organizations of Guatemala claim to have over 8,000 members, but it is possible that their influence will reach over three times that number."

The titles used by some of these organizations in the Latin Republics are very classic, and Mr. Iglesias calls attention to the fact that in many instances the names do not correspond with the trades represented by the organization. He then goes on to inform us that in 1914 there was organized in the Republic of Salvador, the Confederacion de Obreros de El Salvador, and in 1923 was founded the Regional Labor Confederation of El Salvador with sixteen unions of various trades, industrial and agricultural, which claim they have more than 10,000 members. The Labor Confederation of Salvador and the Union Obrera Salvadorena are not active at this time, it seems, and we read:

"In most of these countries the labor movements could obtain greater influence and strength in numbers of workers through emotions and sympathy than really obtains in membership.

"The Republic of Honduras has organized the Sociedad de Artesanos El Progreso (Artizans' Society, The Progress) with 1,500 members. Efforts have been made to organize the Labor Federation of Honduras, but so far they have failed on account of an industrial conflict as a result of the railroad workers' strike in 1925-26. This strike met with hostility from the government officials and the employers. The Railroad Workers' Union of Honduras has over 4,000 members. Several other labor organizations of the old style of mutual benefit, recreation, and education exist, with three agricultural cooperatives. In general, the labor organizations of Honduras claim to have twenty-four associations with over 6,000 members.

"There is a bona-fide labor organization in Argentina, which is the most industrial country in South America. In the case of Argentina there is a strictly national Trade Union movement represented by the Confederacion Obrera Argentina, the Railroad Workers' Unions, and many other trades with about 150,000 members. They are not yet strong enough to dominate the situation. There is in Argentina a Socialist party favorable to organized labor, and a Communist party which 'adhere' to the Third International. The revolutionary Syndicalists and Anarchists that have other organizations are campaigning against the Communists, the Socialists, and the Trade Unions, and all this mass of philosophical doctrines stands in the way of progress for organized labor. This reflects the conflicting condition of the wage-earning masses. It means that there is a condition that prevents the workers from standing by a genuinely intelligent participation in either the political or economic affairs of those great republics."

Latin America in general has drawn heavily upon the anarchist and revolutionary syndicalist teachings of the Latin nations of Europe, we are told, and when Bakunin and Karl Marx broke from each other the Latin races fell heir to the philosophy of Bakunin, while the Germanic and Slavonic races took to themselves the philosophy of Marx. Latin America inherited the leaning toward Bakunin, it seems, from individuals who came from Spain, from Italy, and from France. Identity of language, education, and temperament are to be held responsible for this, says Mr. Iglesias, who declares it is a sheer myth to believe that there is anything in the Spanish-speaking peoples or in the Indian races that would incline them against practical trade union organization in favor of philosophies of anarchism and radical syndicalism. Turning then to Uruguay, he writes:

"The Regional Labor Federation of Uruguay, with about 10,000 members, is formed of working men organized in building trades associations, common laborers, tobacco workers, cooks and restaurant employees, longshoremen, and transportation workers. The Federation is quite radical in declarations, but in most of its activities it is Trade Union. The revolutionary philosophical ideas of many individuals of this Federation have caused divisions and dissensions in various trades which are being organized independently, therefore a united Uruguayan national federation of labor that could be influential is not in existence as yet. There is also in Montevideo a Communist party with about 1,000 followers and a group of anarchists.

"The Federacion Obrera de Chile (Labor Federation of Chile) was organized as a bona-fide Trade Union organization with over 40,000 members. Unfortunately, industrial and political conflicts and the tactics of the individual Communists and Anarchists led the Federation toward the Red International of labor unions, causing by this action divisions and dissensions among the workers. Last year a special Congress of the Union de Trabajadores Asalariados (Union of Salaried Workers) was held to form a Chilean National Federation of Labor under purely Trade Union principles.

"The Typographical Society of Valparaiso, Chile, with 2,000 members, was founded on May 6, 1855, and it has reported to us that labor laws have been promulgated in Chile for the social welfare of the printing employees, clerks employed by merchandise establishments, banks, hotels, and general offices where there are workers under salary. The law gives the right to all those who make less salary than 100 pesos per month, including all domestic servants, to receive benefits in case of illness, inability, and old age. Also the law institutes the right of insurance to all workers that are permanently in the service of all manufacturing establishments and shops over six months.

"The Labor Federation of Bolivia was organized in 1918. According to reports received conditions in that nation are very difficult for the workers who are anxious to become organized, but they are doing it very carefully owing to the hostility of the employers and some of their officials who are opposed to the idea of a general federation of labor. Of course, the idea of labor associations with modern and advanced methods of Trade Unionism is very new to many of the Latin-American countries. The Bolivian Federation of Labor claims to have 5,000 members, and declares that 'the masses of the workers of this country are cruelly exploited and opprest by the privileged classes.'

"The Moscow influence in South and Central America is mainly shown in individual utterances. As with Socialism, 90 per cent. of the workers who are given the appellation do not know what it is all about. According to a report printed by the Moscow *Pravda* the Communist party in Argentina has about 4,000 members. The revolutionary Syndicalists and Anarchists have started a campaign against the Communists. In Uruguay the same paper reports the Communist party as having 1,000 members, while in Chile they claim to have about 3,000 members."

INDIAN CLOSE-UPS OF THE SIMON COMMISSION

THE HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS and riots that broke out in various large Indian cities on the arrival at Bombay of Sir John Simon and his fellow members of the Statutory Commission to investigate the working of the Reform Act of 1919, and discover whether India is ready for an increase of autonomy, has already been noted in these pages. What the most ardent Indian opponents of the Commission think may be gathered from the remarks of the Poona *Servant of India*, which declares with deep satisfaction that even the elements were against "the unwelcome—unwanted" visitors. What was for Bombay an arctic blast was blowing, rain was pelting, we are told, and the sun observed a complete hartal (boycott). Processions with black flags bearing mottoes like the one just quoted, megaphone shouts of "Simon go back," monster meetings in the evening throughout India and a boycott, complete in many places, and at least partial in the others—such, it appears, were the manifestations of the temper in which the people of India greeted the Commission. The hartal in Bombay itself was peaceful, it is claimed by this weekly, and the only disturbances of importance took place in Madras, where two were killed and scores wounded. We read further:

> "Calcutta, too, had a minor disturbance, but in the rest of India, we are happy to say, the day passed off without a single untoward accident. The record is an impressive one, as any unbiased observer must admit, and whether one likes the method of hartals or not, this good at least this hartal has done, that it has unmistakably made clear that an India, whose consent is not made an essential part of the proceedings, refuses it.
>
> "That is the real principle at stake and we for one regret that more has not been made of this point and that in many speeches it has become overlaid by arguments which in themselves are neither cogent nor to the point. What is at issue is the fundamental principle, that the consent of the people is needed to give moral sanction to the Government."

Stressing this "point at issue" *The Servant of India* alludes to a speech made by the Indian Viceroy, before the Commission's arrival, to the joint session of the two chambers of the central legislature, in which he maintained that "His Majesty's Government had sought full and unprecedented means of placing Indians in a position to take an ample share in the evolution of their country's future," and that both the Royal Commission and later the Joint Parliamentary Committee "would desire to go to the furthest possible point to carry along with them the convinced assent of the representatives of India." But, this weekly argues:

> "He destroyed the effect of these phrases by shortly afterward declaring bluntly that 'he could not reconcile with the actual situation the plea of those who denied the moral right of Parliament to be the tribunal in this cause.' The moral right, if you please; not merely a legal right, a prescriptive right, a right of conquest, but a moral right! This is indeed an astonishing assertion. Any established government of course yields an authority which must be obeyed, as an established authority; all such authority is in the last instance divinely ordained and to that limited extent perhaps may be said to have a moral claim to our obedience. But if the bulk of the people withhold their consent to that government, the moral sanction is withdrawn, since it is the consent of the people (which of course need not be explicit, but may be and in the past usually has been silent) and that consent alone which can designate who the bearer of that authority is to be."

India is not pleading for British magnanimity, this weekly goes on to say, but is exercising a God-given and indefeasible right. That is the point which must be understood, it is declared, if there is ever to be friendship again between Britain and India, a friendship the existence of which to-day is no longer obvious.

The British point of view in India, as exprest by the Calcutta *Statesman*, is that, generally speaking, the hartal failed everywhere as it failed in Calcutta. It is admitted that there was shooting in Madras, and this newspaper declares that the blood of the victims is on the head of those who incited them to riot. But in Bombay, it is claimed, the projected demonstration was a "dud," in Lahore the hartalists met with such hostility from their own people that they shrank out of sight, and Delhi was quiet. We read then:

> "Nowhere else was there any sign of excitement. The Indian Congress leaders have done their best and their worst, and failure is written over the whole effort. The test of India's feeling desired by the leaders of the popular parties has been made, and we know now beyond all questioning that India is not hostile to the Commission, and that the Congress opinion is negligible. One consequence is the exposure of the biggest bluff that has ever been tried on the British people. The Commission knows now, as people in India knew before, exactly how far the boycotters speak for India. There is another and a graver outcome of the demonstrations of Friday. They have definitely widened the gulf between the communities and given another blow to the whole conception of Swaraj as a national movement. Nothing could strengthen the determination of Mohammedans to take the fullest advantage of the Commission more than the insult and attack to which they were subjected on Friday. The worst day's work done for Swaraj will be fixt in the calendar as the day upon which the Swarajists endeavored to demonstrate the solidarity of Indian opinion."

Referring to the plan of the Simon Commission on which it will do its work in India, *The Statesman* contends that it concedes everything the most extreme of advocates of Indian association with the Commission has hitherto asked, but—

> "It will not satisfy the people who repudiate the right of the British Parliament to decide as to the form of India's constitution, but with that type of mind it is not necessary to argue—it is absolutely and wilfully blind to all the facts as to the relations of the two peoples. The scheme of Sir John Simon not only assures the most complete representation of Indian interests at every stage of the inquiry; it gives to the Indian committees sitting with the Commission the right to prepare their own reports for presentation to the legislative bodies that appoint them, or, if it is so desired, to be laid before the Joint Committee in England to which the Commission itself will tender its report for consideration.
>
> "What is new here is not only the exact description of the form of the machinery of inquiry but the concession of separate reports. Such an arrangement was first suggested in our own columns, and seems to us to remove every legitimate ground of grievance at the non-representation of Indians on the Commission itself. As a fact, India obtains a fuller and more adequate part in the work of inquiry than could have been given by appointing what must have been a minority of members to the main body of the Commission.
>
> "If there is to be strong criticism of this arrangement it should properly come not from the Indian side, but from that of the Services, the commercial community, and such groups in the country as the Anglo-Indians. Sir John Simon urges that the Indian counterparts of the Commission should be 'so far as may be truly representative,' but considering the nature of the elective bodies the minority elements will have small prospect of taking a part in the inquiry except as witnesses. They will have to depend almost wholly on the members of the British Parliament for the statement of their case before Parliament itself.
>
> "As we have frequently pointed out, the Commission is not here solely to pronounce a verdict upon the manner in which Indians have availed themselves of the opportunities given by the Reforms, but to form a judgment upon the entire machinery of government in India. The Services will come as much under examination as the legislatures, and the manner in which the commercial community discharges its great responsibilities can not be excluded from its purview. But while the Indian parties are given functions at every stage of the inquiry that place them on an equality with the Commissioners, the other great interests only come in as witnesses and neither as judges nor reporters. If the balance at any time seemed to be weighted against the Indian it has descended heavily on the other side. No complaint need be made. From the beginning we have urged that all parties must put their faith in the justice and impartiality of the Commissioners and if a larger measure of faith has to be given than seemed probable the minorities will be prepared for the surrender."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

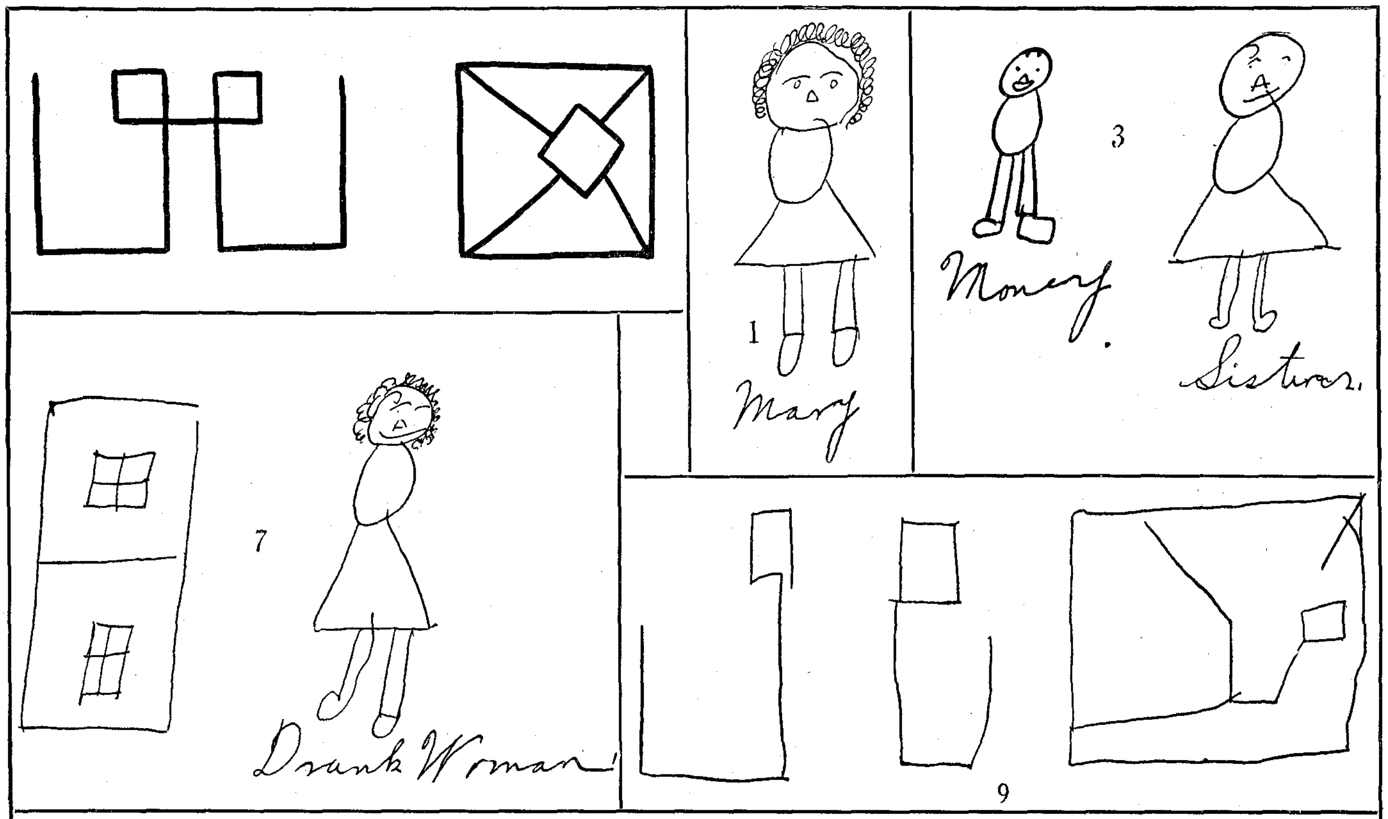
EXPLORING THE CRIMINAL MIND

"A CASE" THE PSYCHOLOGISTS CALL HER, and so she is—a strange and yet typical case. She is a Chicago woman, only twenty-eight years old, but married for ten years, and mother of seven children, five of whom are still living. In three months she has thrice deserted her husband and children, we are told, running away with drunken "bums" for four or five days at a time and consorting with the lowest class of men and women. Her home is in frightful condition; disorder everywhere, children and house neglected and filthy. Her husband reports that she has been in this condition for three years, and is steadily growing worse.

What is the matter with this young mother, and what does her story mean to the rest of us? The answer comes from Dr. William J. Hickson, Director of the Psychopathic Laboratory of the Chicago Municipal Court, who has had her under observation, and who, incidentally, has caused her to diagnose her own infirmities by drawing the childish pictures shown above.

The pictures were made under the Hickson Visual Memory Test, the doctor explains. Every sketch in the group, incredible as it may seem, is a result of this woman's effort to draw from memory the two simple diagrams shown at the top, after looking at them for ten seconds. On the first attempt, she drew a crude outline of a child, which she said was her daughter. In each of the succeeding tests, after seeing the diagrams again for ten seconds, she grasped the idea of two figures, but made them human, adding names and addresses. On the ninth and final test, it will be seen, she came closer to success.

On the intelligence side, the Chicago psychologist finds, this woman of twenty-eight has the mind of a child of fifteen; but her stunted intellect, he finds, is now disintegrating due to juvenile paresis. The doctor adds that her father was insane, and finally hanged himself, and her father's brother was a chronic alcoholic. Yet this class of defectives, he adds, from which nearly all our criminals come, is giving American society five children for every one contributed by the class of highest intelligence.



From the Case Book of Dr. William J. Hickson, Psychopathic Laboratory of the Chicago Municipal Court

PICTORIAL PROOF OF A DISINTEGRATING MIND

This "case," a woman of 28, when asked to draw the diagrams in the upper left-hand corner, drew these childish caricatures at the first, third, and seventh attempts, and only at the ninth trial made something like the original.

His Chicago laboratory, Dr. Hickson asserts, is the largest clinic of crime and abnormal psychology in the world. In twelve years more than 40,000 criminals have been examined there. Every known source of scientific knowledge has been used in studying the minds, emotions, nerves, physical equipment, heredity, and personal history of those unfit, ill-adapted and anti-social human beings. In a pamphlet entitled "Can Science Detect the Future Criminal in the Child?" he reports:

> "Our experience in the laboratory demonstrates that criminals may be detected with unerring certainty in their early years. Their segregation not only would guard society from their careers of depredation, but, what is even more important, would prevent them from reproducing their kind. This laboratory has examined youths and made definite predictions that unless isolated they would commit murders. With our present inadequate system, there was no means of segregating them, and they grew up and committed murders, as we had predicted."

The result of his study of criminals, Dr. Hickson says, is to place the emphasis on heredity rather than on environment. "If you took a group of our defectives," he asserts, "and placed them in a nice neighborhood, they would make a slum of it in three months." He continues:

"I have before me the records of the case of the adopted son of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families of Chicago. He had every advantage of good schooling, gentle rearing, and a cultured home. He became a burglar. He has engaged in numerous robberies, and has committed thefts, wantonly and recklessly, stealing even from his foster parents, who had done for him all they could do for their own son. He was adopted when he was six months old—an apparently normal, healthy baby. His mother was a prostitute and his father a worthless alcoholic.

"In spite of all that good environment could do, his heredity persisted and dominated him—to his ruin. As he grew up he avoided all decent social contacts and became the companion of thugs and thieves. A girl in another city married him to reform him. He gave her as a wedding present some jewels stolen from the home of a wealthy friend of his foster parents. He is now serving a penitentiary term."

Treatment of crime and criminals on a purely scientific basis was advocated by Dr. Hickson in a recent address before the third Race Betterment Conference, at Battle Creek, Michigan. Said the doctor, to quote an abstract issued from the conference as a press bulletin:

"It is my belief that punitive methods have failed. I do not wish this to be misunderstood. I have no brief for uninformed sentimentality toward crime and criminals. While a humane attitude is to be commended, unenlightened good-will may be, and often is, worse than useless. We need first enlightenment, and obtaining this, hatred and vengeance will disappear. Such enlightenment as we have obtained gives no warrant for allowing criminals to remain at large.

"All the machinery of our punitive system is daily proved to be inadequate by the fact that crime is increasing, and this is one reason why I say the present system has failed. No sensible person can deny that society's real problem is to stop crime, rather than merely to exact 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.' Obviously, the first consideration for stopping crime is an inquiry into the causes of crime.

"Our basic finding, during twelve years' examination of 40,000 criminals, is this:

"Criminals are constitutionally defective. It is impossible to reform them. Defectives, or the inferior or semidefective classes generally, from which criminals are bred, reproduce at a much faster rate than normal or superior individuals. The modern organization of life, particularly in America with its great economic surplus, enables more of the inferior and the unfit to survive and propagate than ever before.

"As a result, bad heredity is in the ascendent and good heredity is on the wane. Human society is definitely menaced by the ascendency of the unfit.

"In applying itself to the undertaking of ending crime, and saving society from the dominance of the unfit, science has two recommendations to make:

"1. Segregate congenital defectives before they have an opportunity to commit crimes.

"2. Make it impossible for defectives to reproduce their kind.

"It has been estimated that about 2 per cent. of our population is mentally defective. Statistics show that about 2 per cent. of the population becomes criminal. Investigation demonstrates that this is not a coincidence but a correlation. It is the same 2 per cent. But this 2 per cent. absorbs about 35 per cent. or more of the gross taxes, and keeps the other 98 per cent. of the people in the anxious seat most of the time. Criminals repeat and repeat; they are constantly in jail and out again; they are incorrigible.

"There is but one conclusion to be reached in observing this persistent, repeated commission of crimes. The criminal is a unique and highly differentiated individual, deviating sharply from the normal, and can only be understood and guarded against when considered as such.

"Summarizing my conclusions, it is my opinion that the spread of bad heredity—in other words, the crime problem—is one of the most menacing dangers with which humanity has ever been confronted. I speak with assurance when I say that I believe that science has found the causes of crime. What is to be done?

"If we continue with a political and social system which takes no account of varying degrees of mental endowments, nothing will be done and nothing can be done. If we face the issue bravely and revise and adapt our institutions in such a way that superior intelligence and exact knowledge can function, we shall be on the way to riddance from great evils and to immeasurable enrichment of life.

"No man, scientist or layman, will dare to dogmatize about just how these revisions are to be made if he realizes, as wise men do, the elusiveness of human factors in political equations. The stuff of life does not fit readily into theoretical patterns. As scientists we have done our work when we have diagnosed crime and pointed out the inevitable disaster which waits upon failure to heed the warnings of immutable biological laws. What I have to offer with regard to political and social readjustments, I suggest not as a scientist but as one who has given a lifetime to this problem and who is profoundly concerned with the outcome. At this stage we hand our case to the humanists, to those jurists who see in jurisprudence something more than the rattling of old bones, to sensible men and women who wish to safeguard and cleanse and beautify the house of life."

COMING: THE RUSTLESS AGE

A RUSTLESS AGE, it seems, is on the way. Considerable progress is very quietly being made in this and other countries, we are told in the editorial columns of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, toward the production on a commercial scale of a rustless material or alloy which will indefinitely resist corrosion under most conditions. The stage is being approached, we are assured, when the material will be cheap enough for use on a large scale. We read:

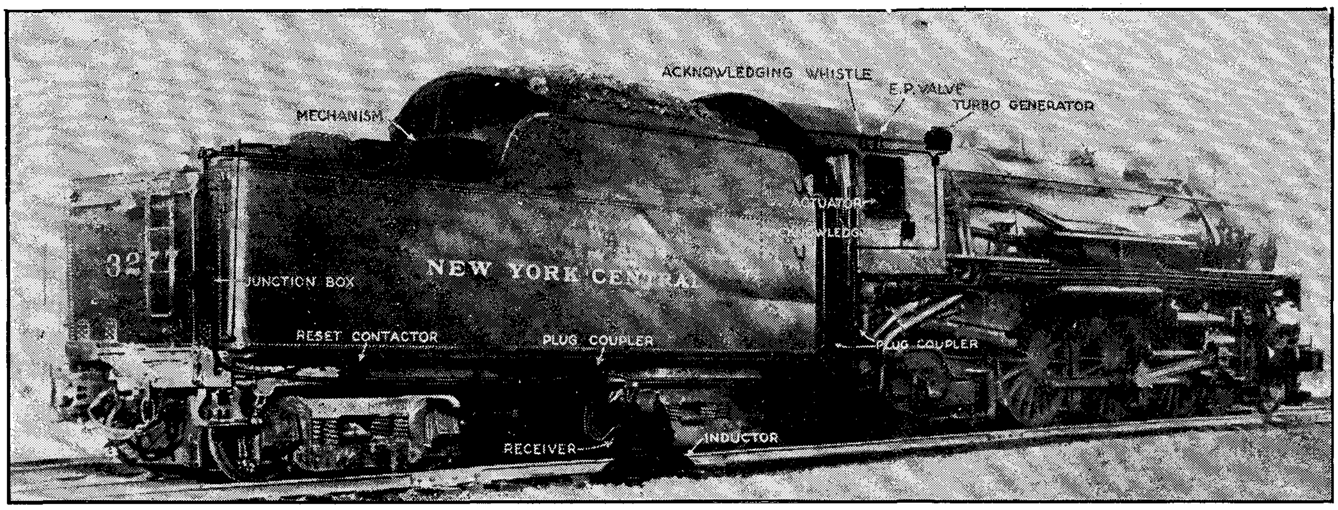
"Already five American steel companies are producing 'rustless iron'—a low-carbon steel high in chromium content. The demand is growing constantly and the interest in it is expanding rapidly. It can now be made in bars, plates, shapes, sheets, wire, castings, and in many other forms. Conceive the possibilities if such a rustless and long-enduring, even when brightly polished, material replaces steel on bridges, buildings, fences, sheet-metal buildings, and so on.

"Three processes for its manufacture are now available. The patent situation, however, is intricate and a hindrance to development, but this is gradually being straightened out. From Germany come rumors of a much lower-cost product than the American. As against a considerably higher cost only four or five years ago, 'rusting iron' is now obtainable through principal producers at about twenty-five cents per pound, and as developments continue, the price will decline, as aluminum did years ago.

"So much for progress to date. Is the rustless age approaching? Without doubt the age-long dreams of engineers and metallurgists are slowly coming true. By the use of such a material—or possibly the strong, light aluminum alloys—corroding cars, rusting bridges, and other crumbling materials may soon be a thing of the past. The possibilities are thrilling. Will America lead or will some other country?"

HYSTERICAL ENGLISH DOGS—What seems to be a new disease of dogs is puzzling dog-owners in England, we are told in Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York). He writes:

"Animals who fall victim to it apparently go mad for a few minutes; howl, run in circles, race off blindly and bump into obstacles, bite or claw any one who comes near, and behave otherwise not unlike human victims of violent hysteria. After a short time the attack passes off and the dog is apparently unharmed, altho apt to be ill and deprest for some hours afterward. Veterinarians who have studied the disease are reported to be unable to account for it. Rabies or 'hydrophobia,' the true infectious madness of dogs, is not involved, as rabies is a permanent condition from which the animal does not recover. The new temporary hysteria is reported not dangerous to human beings. Its dog victims need not be killed, as truly rabid dogs must be. Among scientific men, curiosity centers chiefly about the causes of this remarkable epidemic. It seems to be one of the rare cases in medical history of the appearance in the world of a disease not previously known. Experts are inclined to ascribe the seizures to some germ infection, but the germ has not been isolated or identified. Instances of somewhat similar hysterical attacks in dogs have been noticed in Europe and America, but less commonly than in the present English outbreak."



Courtesy of the New York Central Lines

AUTOMATIC TRAIN-CONTROL EQUIPMENT ON A NEW YORK CENTRAL PACIFIC LOCOMOTIVE

This equipment permits the engineman to retain full control of the train as long as he obeys the operating rules, but takes that control away from him on the side of safety if he disregards them. It is additional to the automatic block signals and other safeguards heretofore in use.

FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF AUTOMATIC TRAIN-CONTROL

"THE WORLD'S SIMPLEST, most extensive and complete installation of a satisfactory safety device"—so claimed by the authorities of the New York Central Railroad, is introduced as the road's New Year's gift to the public, we are told in *The New York Central Lines Magazine* (New York). Investigations and trial installations occupying twenty-four years, and costing nearly a million dollars, have contributed to this result. The trains of the road are now operated under the protection of an automatic train-stop device over a total of 4,697 miles of track. The magazine goes on to say:

"At the conclusion of 1927 there were 5,048 inductors in use. This means that there are that many locations at which the automatic train-stop device will bring any train to a complete stop whenever there is displayed a signal indicating 'Approach' or 'Stop,' unless the engineman 'forestalls' the automatic brake application. Passengers hereafter will travel the entire distance between Boston, Massachusetts, and Chicago, Illinois, under the protection of automatic train-control every mile of the way.

"The installation represents more than one-third of the total territory placed under similar protection by all of the railroads in the United States.

"The automatic train-stop device is controlled through the same medium as the automatic block-signal system. In the latter system the work is basically performed without the intervention of human beings; it is in reality the heart of the successful operation of railway signals and trains. The track rails are arranged into blocks or sections of track, by the use of devices known as insulated joints at predetermined points or locations, to produce a space or time interval to the continuous train movements, and form what is commonly termed a block.

"Each block or section of track is protected by a 'signal,' and is controlled through the relay connected to the track. The track relay is constantly charged with an electric current supplied through the track rails which form each block. Any interruption to the continuity of the rail or current supplied is immediately recorded by the dropping away of the armature of the relay. Such a condition is produced, for example, by a broken rail, an open switch or the presence of a train or car in the block. When the relay opens then, through the medium of circuits designed to give information to the engineman, signals are displayed so that he may be governed in the operation of his train as against a train occupying the block immediately ahead or in the second block ahead.

"With the track circuit as the controlling element, we indicate:

"1. Through the medium of signals in the form of arms or blades and fixt lights which display the different colors for night use.

"2. Signals displaying the colors of lenses only; by day or night the same information as is given by the use of arms and lights.

"Automatic block signals are, generally speaking, spaced one mile apart. The spacing is fixt in relation to the speed of trains, density of traffic, grades, etc.

"By adapting to the control circuits of the automatic block-signal system an inductor which is located alongside the running rail, there is made available at all times a reliable means for giving control to the engine when its 'receiver' passes over the inductor. There is no electrical current supplied to the inductor. The control circuits of the automatic block-signal system set up a choking effect when the signal displays an indication other than 'proceed.'

"The condition set up on the wayside is transmitted to the train by means of a receiver on the locomotive. The accompanying illustration shows the general arrangement of the train-stop equipment on the locomotive. The turbo-generator located in front of the engine cab supplies the electric current to operate the train-stop device, headlight, and engine lights.

"The mechanism case, which is on the rear of the tender, houses the automatic train-stop relays. When the locomotive receiver passes over an inductor at a signal displaying an approach indication, the relay armatures drop away and can not be restored until after the train has come to a complete stop; when the button on the reset contractor, which is located on the rear side of the tender frame, can be prest to restore the electrical circuits.

"When the locomotive relays are opened, the electro-pneumatic valve is opened and permits the flow of air from the train-stop actuator, which automatically applies a full service brake application to the train, which, application can not be released until after the train has come to a complete stop.

"If the engineman is alert when he passes a signal displaying an approach indication, at which time the device is operative to stop the train, he acknowledges that he has observed the indication displayed and has complied with the operating rules by operating the acknowledger handle to avoid an automatic brake application. The sounding of the acknowledging whistle informs the engineman that the inductor has been passed and he may release the acknowledger handle, which if held longer than fifteen seconds will automatically apply the train brakes.

"This system of train stop is so designed that if the turbo-generator stops, a wire is broken, or other trouble is experienced, the train is automatically brought to a stop."

ELEVEN ELECTRIC SLAVES PER FAMILY—The estimated output of nearly 80,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power for the United States in 1927, if it could be converted into equivalent man-power, would provide the average family of about four persons in the United States with the services of eleven able-bodied mechanical laborers working eight hours daily, including Sundays and holidays, at a total cost for the eleven of about $75 a year, according to a press bulletin sent out by the U. S. Department of the Interior.

DOUBTERS OF HINDU BIOLOGY

EXPERIMENTS ON THE SENSITIVITY OF PLANTS made by Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose in his Bose Institute at Calcutta, and described by him in popular works of great charm, have been viewed everywhere with deep interest. The verdict of the lay reviewer has been almost uniformly favorable, as quotations in these pages have testified. Scientific men, apparently, are divided in their opinions. Prof. George J. Pierce, eminent botanist of Stanford University, while acknowledging that the ranks of scientists include defenders as well as opponents, avows himself one of the latter, and asserts in the pages of *Science* (New York) that Sir Jagadis's last book is "as dangerous as it is fascinating." Writes Professor Pierce:

> "The delicacy of the political situation in India, the prominence of the Bose family, the unusual taste for biology possest by one of its members, the strain of mysticism in the minds of all the East Indians with whom we come into contact—these factors and their sequelæ have produced a singular situation in the scientific world. As a result biologists, or at least botanists, may be divided, without serum-diagnosis, as Bosephile or Bosephobe [Bose-lovers or Bose-haters], and to have a neutral reaction is taken to indicate either a degree of ignorance or a feebleness of backbone quite deplorable.
>
> "In the first place, there is no question that Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose is the most distinguished biologist in India. The wealth of his family has secured for him freedom from economic anxiety, has built and supported for him the Bose Institute in Calcutta, where, under his directorship, the study of reactions to stimuli in the living and the lifeless is carried on in accordance with his tastes and methods.
>
> "Bose's recent book, 'Plant Autographs and their Revelations,' is the address of an enthusiast to an audience conscious of ignorance and desirous of enlightenment. One sees the idealist, the mystic, dealing with facts too few in number, too incompletely understood, too imperfectly apprehended in their relations, quite too inaccurately measured and recorded, to justify conclusions put forward as knowledge. The conclusions are interesting, but they are not science, they are not knowledge; they are belief, they are a philosophy of life, a guide and interpretation of conduct.
>
> "The trouble with Bose, as I see it with my Occidental eyes and my American mind, is that while his curiosity is directed to biological phenomena, his mind is inadequately equipped with the information and the habits necessary for accurate study, and his reflections are addrest to philosophical problems. He is practical-minded to the extent of using self-recording apparatus in his laboratory and social institutions in his human relations, but his ambitions exceed his capacities, his critical faculties are not applied to his methods and their results, his vocabulary outruns his findings."

Professor Pierce illustrates this conclusion by a quotation from Bose in which his "autographic record of assimilation" is described and discust. He believes that the trained scientific worker will find "many individual faults, even errors, in this plausible and interesting exposition." His conclusion is that Bose's book is "as dangerous as it is fascinating," and adds:

> "Would that it might be followed by a book of equal charm, but exhibiting the respect for the truth which keeps the Occidental scientific man from mixing poetry, mysticism and grandiose generalization with his descriptions of the facts of nature!"

MACHINES DRIVING MEN OUT OF WORK

THAT A CRISIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT is again upon us, and that it is of a new and unexpected type, coinciding not with a period of depression, with curtailment of production and the shutting down of industries, but rather with an era of abnormally large production, is asserted by Evans Clark, writing in the New York *Times*. Mr. Clark believes that the cause is the great extent to which hand work has been replaced by machinery—a reason to which appeal has been made ever since textile machinery began to be used in England in the last century, but generally pronounced invalid by economists. The rate of replacement, however, has been abnormal of late, and Mr. Clark holds that the consequent inability of the industries to absorb the men whose work machinery is now doing, may well account for present labor conditions. He writes:

GAINS OF THE MACHINE IN INDUSTRY

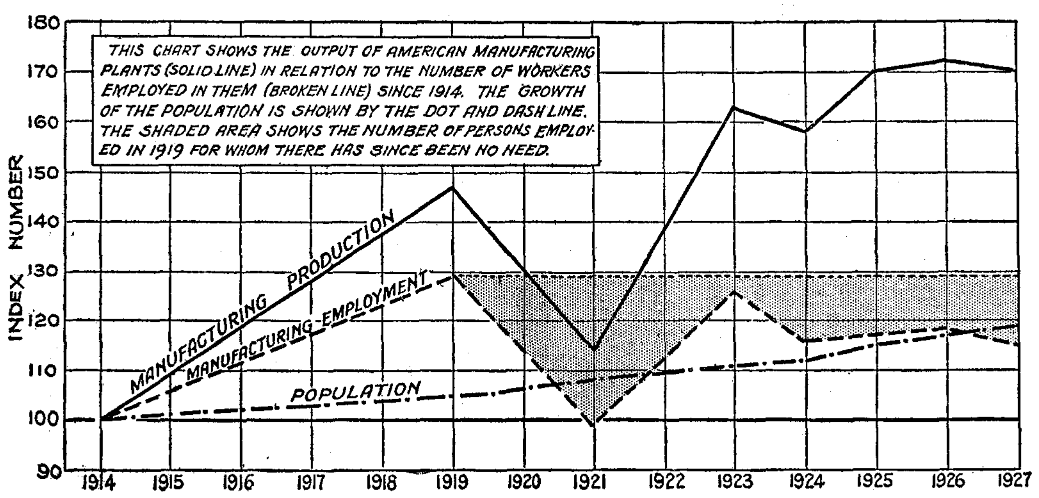
A VIEW of the country's leading industries gives a vivid picture of the gains which have been made by the machine. The following table shows, first, the change in the volume of output in the years 1923-1927; second, the change in the number of workers employed, and third, an index of self-sufficiency obtained by adding the gain in output to the decrease of workers. The industries are ranked in the order of their achievement in self-sufficiency.

INDUSTRY	*Per Cent. Change in Output.*	*Per Cent. Change in Employment.*	*Index of Self-Sufficiency.*
1. Oil (petroleum refining)	+84	− 5	89
2. Tobacco	+53	−13	66
3. Meat (slaughtering and packing)	+20	−19	39
4. Railroads (1922–26)	+30	− 1	31
5. Construction (Ohio only)	+11	−15	26
6. Automobiles (1922–26)	+69	+48	21
7. Rubber tires	+28	+ 7	21
8. Bituminous coal	+ 4	−15	19
9. Electricity (1922–27)	+70	+52	18
10. Steel	+ 8	− 9	17
11. Cotton-mills	+ 3	−13	16
12. Electrical equipment	+10	− 6	16
13. Agriculture (1920–25)	+10	− 5	15
14. Lumber	− 6	−21	15
15. Men's clothing	+ 1	− 7	8
16. Paper	+ 0	− 7	7
17. Shoes	− 7	−12	5

> "At a time when American prosperity has become an international sensation, when American efficiency has become the eighth wonder of the world, the lodging houses are crowded to capacity with men who want work, but can not find it, and the employment agencies struggle with hordes of applicants for jobs that do not exist.
>
> "Unemployment has always been associated with hard times. When business was bad, the factories laid off their men. But business always picked up again, and jobs were to be had for the asking.
>
> "The present employment crisis is distinctly different. No marked and general decline has set in that can be compared to conditions in years of depression. The United States Steel Corporation—as good a barometer as can be found for the business atmosphere—is operating at 89 per cent. of capacity this month, compared with 60 per cent. at the close of last year.
>
> "The use of electric current—another good index of industrial activity—registered a 7 per cent. higher level than in the same month last year.
>
> "Some other influence is at work which has not been generally recognized, but which, gathering strength with the years, now emerges as an issue of national importance. It begins to look as if the onward march of machines into every corner of our industrial life had driven men into the ranks of the unemployed. Only on this assumption can the paradox be resolved.
>
> "So far, the machine has created enough new jobs to take care of the workers it has displaced—by its vast increase in production and the expansion of subsidiary industries. There is no assurance, however, that this happy balance can always be preserved. The present difficulty is evidence to the contrary.
>
> "Three lines of inquiry are in order. First, is there an unemployment crisis to-day? Have American plants been shut down in sufficient numbers to account for the situation? If production has not fallen off sufficiently to account for the number out of work, it must then be assumed that increasing mechanization is a factor in the situation.
>
> "The United States to-day is facing unemployment on a scale which has not been equaled in the past seven years. A survey of the census figures for the country's manufacturing industries from 1914 to 1925, supplemented by the more detailed records of production and employment which have been kept since then, leads to the conclusion that the volume of unemployment to-day is greater than at any time since 1921, but is still considerably less than the high figures of that period.
>
> "The next question concerns production. One would expect to find a slump in factory output that would roughly correspond

to the decrease in jobs. But precisely the reverse has occurred. The factories and workshops of the United States produced more goods and services in 1927 than at any time in history, with the exception of the previous year, which was only 2 per cent. higher. While the output has grown, the number of workers required to produce it has actually decreased since 1919.

"The chart tells the story far more graphically. The ever-widening gap between the volume of production and the labor needed in the process is a measure of the likelihood of unemployment. Each business depression causes increased unemployment, but all the time a general tendency toward unemployment has been growing with the improved efficiency of production."


THIS CHART SHOWS THE OUTPUT OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURING PLANTS (SOLID LINE) IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THEM (BROKEN LINE) SINCE 1914. THE GROWTH OF THE POPULATION IS SHOWN BY THE DOT AND DASH LINE. THE SHADED AREA SHOWS THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN 1919 FOR WHOM THERE HAS SINCE BEEN NO NEED.

INDUSTRY PRODUCES MORE WITH FEWER HANDS

Factories have been turning out more goods than ever while more men look for work.

The same general process, Mr. Clark thinks, has been taking place in farming. Figures, compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, demonstrate, he says, that since 1909–1910 the nation's agricultural output has grown 28 per cent., but that the increased volume of crops is now being produced with 6 per cent. fewer workers on the farms. Since 1899–1900, in fact, farm employment has not begun to keep up with the increase of the rural population—which accounts, of course, for the widely advertised "exodus from the farm." He goes on:

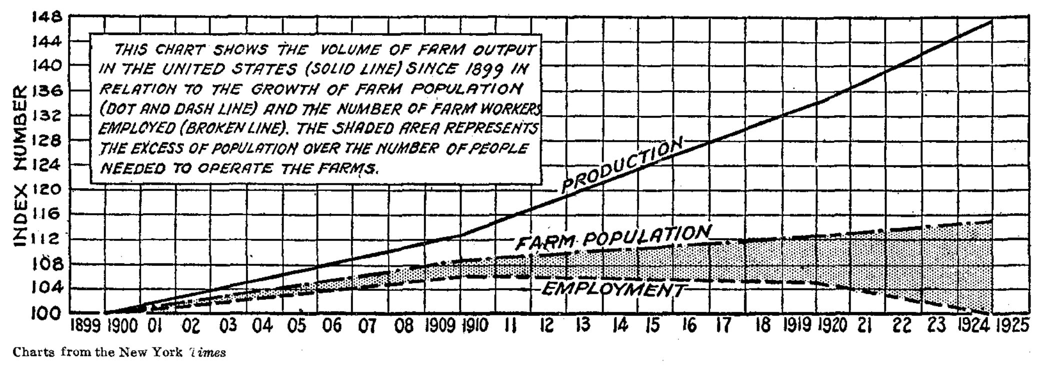
"In the building industry especially have labor-saving devices made spectacular advances. The trenching machine, the gasoline crane, the bucket-conveyer, and other devices, have gone far to make construction a machine industry.

"The Ohio figures record these results: with 15 per cent. fewer men employed, contractors put up 11 per cent. more square feet of finished buildings last year than in 1923.

"Coal-mining is fast being transformed into a factory routine. Already 71 per cent. of American bituminous coal is mined by machinery. The coal companies could dig a year's supply of bituminous coal to-day with only a little over one-half the labor it would have required in 1890. Steel companies can produce almost three times as much pig-iron to-day as they did in 1904 with the same crew of men.

"It is estimated that 45,000 harvesting and threshing machines have replaced more than 130,000 high-priced workers on American farms.

"The full story of men displaced by machines has yet to be written. Some of the men whose places are taken by a machine are given other jobs in the same concern, but such an absorption can only take place when the firm's operations are expanding faster than labor-saving devices are being installed. In the light of the figures, it is not surprizing that the present slump in general business activity, far less severe than that of 1921, should have already produced an unemployment crisis much greater in proportion."


THIS CHART SHOWS THE VOLUME OF FARM OUTPUT IN THE UNITED STATES (SOLID LINE) SINCE 1899 IN RELATION TO THE GROWTH OF FARM POPULATION (DOT AND DASH LINE) AND THE NUMBER OF FARM WORKERS EMPLOYED (BROKEN LINE). THE SHADED AREA REPRESENTS THE EXCESS OF POPULATION OVER THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDED TO OPERATE THE FARMS.

Charts from the New York *Times*

FARM EMPLOYMENT LESS WITH MORE OUTPUT

A KIND WORD FOR COFFEE

DEVOTEES OF THE COFFEE CUP will welcome the glad tidings, announced by Prof. Ralph H. Cheney of the biology department of New York University, that coffee is not only harmless but beneficial. Says Professor Cheney, as quoted in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Evidence derived from my study of the effect of coffee on animals and man indicates that the properly prepared beverage is highly advantageous with respect to over 90 per cent. of normal individuals. Judging from the effect of aqueous solutions of caffein or of the coffee beverage taken through the stomach in the 1.5 grain quantities such as exist in the average coffee cup, the reasonable use of coffee is a great blessing to man. To be sure, caffein is a drug, and its use can be abused, but acute injury, as far as the caffein content is concerned, would necessitate the consumption of over 150 cups, which is, of course, ridiculous. Psychological responses of amiability and a sense of well-being and good cheer are undeniable accompaniments of the coffee beverage, and the physiological effects are also non-injurious and gratifying.

"Temporary relief from hunger and fatigue is a general result, and light headaches, due to other than gastric disturbances, are commonly alleviated. Coffee serves as a mild stimulant of the heart, brain, and muscles, thereby accomplishing greater power and coordination in mental and physical endeavors. The outstanding fact to be heralded in favor of coffee is the absence of any after-effect or subnormal recuperation period. It does not seem to be habit-forming, since satisfactory stimulation does not require continually enlarged quantities. No other beverage produces equal stimulation without deleterious after-effects.

"On this basis, it is safe to say that coffee, prepared by subjecting the ground bean to water just below the boiling point for five minutes, or even somewhat longer in most household percolators, is not injurious to adults in normal health who show no acute idiosyncrasy regarding caffein or other substances in the beverage."

Coffee is an example of a plant, Professor Cheney pointed out, whose economic importance has been raised to great heights by its successful planting in a locality entirely foreign to its natural distribution, since it is indigenous to Africa and Asia and is raised principally in Brazil and Colombia. The United States is the largest consumer, coffee imports being exceeded only by sugar and raw silk.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE BRITISH FILM ARRIVES AT LAST

AT LONG LAST THE BRITISH FEEL that the door is opened to them into the movie kingdom; and the holder of the key is none other than the youngest son of the late Premier, Anthony Asquith. "Shooting Stars," the title of his film, "is the latest shot in the British campaign to oust the American film from its present position in the British movie market," says Arthur E. Mann of the New York *World's* London Bureau. "Eight years of British rule under the Premiership of the late Right Hon. H. H. Asquith (at his death Lord Oxford and Asquith), plus the literary reputation of his autobiographical wife," he continues, "have endowed the family name with the magnetic quality of attracting success." After going to California to study movie methods, his product, we are told, is "a typical Asquithian paradox." He has given Hollywood technique a fresh aspect by turning it upside down. "'Shooting Stars' begins with a 'close-up' and ends with a 'long shot.' It opens with a kiss and ends with a tear." Young Asquith fell for "that original American and extremely un-English type of tale, the business story." Secondly "he worked on the theory that truth may be as commonplace as fiction." Turning to the review of Mr. E. A. Baughan, dramatic critic of the London *Daily News*, we find out what kind of story Mr. Asquith has evolved:

READING THE SCENARIO

The Hon. Anthony Asquith, author of the new British movie, "Shooting Stars," regaling his parents with the script of the new production.

> "It is the usual triangle: a film star (*Mae Feather*), her lover (*Andy Wilks*, a slap-stick comedian), and her husband, *Julian*, a film actor. In her infatuation she loads a shot-gun with ball cartridge (I am not sure that this would be possible, but no doubt the film people experimented), intending that her husband should be killed by the villain in the film on which they are working. She repents at the moment before the gun is fired, but a gag prevents her warning not to shoot being heard. In the opinion of the film director, *Mae Feather* had never acted with such intense emotion.
>
> "Luckily, the only cartridge fired is blank. But the gun is afterward used in one of *Andy Wilks's* slap-stick comedies and he is killed. I hardly think that could happen, because the assistant who opens the breech would have noticed it contained a different cartridge from the usual blank used in the studio.
>
> "The husband knows that his wife had handled one of his ball cartridges, mistaking it for a lip-stick, and in her anguish the wife falls through a flimsy window and injures herself. I had fears that some one would prove to have insisted on a happy ending, but my fears were groundless. Years afterward, when even her name is forgotten, she is an 'extra' in a studio in which her husband is director. He does not look at her, but she lingers for a moment to ask if she will be wanted again. He replies with a shake of the head and she disappears slowly down the long studio.
>
> Let higher brows to preach aspire!
> To entertain is our desire.
>
> Those lines from Anthony Asquith's prolog have been realized in this splendid British picture. For it is not all tragedy. There is plenty of comedy, but neither it nor the satire mars the poignant little tragedy.
>
> "'Shooting Stars' is a masterpiece of film art.
>
> "As for the acting, Annette Benson, who has done good work before, has suddenly become a film star of magnitude. Brian Aherne, as the husband, has justified the good opinion formed of his powers, and Donald Calthrop was splendid as the slap-stick comedian when working in a film and as the lover.
>
> "We can make pictures which should command popularity throughout the world if only we use our talents and brains. That is proved once and for all by 'Shooting Stars.'"

Hollywood take notice!

This triumph just preceded the loss sustained by the young author in the death of his distinguished father. So some of the joys of triumph are doubtless dimmed. However, the thrill was considerable while it lasted, and it is to be hoped that the critic, careful to award credit to all the various contributors to the enterprise, has not seemed to rob the young author of too much glory:

> "At a private reception held after 'Shooting Stars' at the Plaza Theatre, there was a buzz of excitement. Lady Oxford was there, no doubt more excited than even staid film critics who could at last welcome a British film with outstretched hands, and that is saying much.
>
> "It must have been a great pleasure to a mother to find that her son had justified his choice of a career. And that, Anthony Asquith certainly has done.
>
> "When 'Shooting Stars' is described as his film, the description is not quite correct. Many brains and many talents have gone to the making of this picture. Anthony Asquith himself devised the story, John Orton compiled the scenario, and A. V. Bramble was the actual director. To these names must be added that of Karl Fischer, the German lighting expert, who has been responsible for the actual pictorial beauty of 'Shooting Stars.'
>
> "But the experienced film critic was soon aware that behind all these film men of experience, and probably behind the sort of committee which helped in the making of the picture, there was one mind which inspired the whole.
>
> "We knew there must have been some such individual inspiration, because most films lack it, and, lacking it, become machine-made. It is an open secret that altho Anthony Asquith did not actually direct the film, he was present at its making, and advised on it.
>
> "It would have been very easy to go wrong in filming 'Shooting Stars.'"

WHERE IS GOYA'S HEAD?

WHEN PEOPLE GATHER ABOUT the tomb of Goya, the Spanish painter whose centenary will be celebrated in Spain next month, it will be hard to banish from the mind certain macabre facts about the weird artist reposing there. Mr. Boyer D'Agen tells the readers of *L'Illustration* (Paris) about a tragic and little-known fact attending the transfer of the mortal remains of the painter from Bordeaux, where he died on April 16, 1828, and where he was buried on the following day, to the Pantheon in Madrid, Spain. The body was exhumed for transfer, and was found to be without a head. Some pleasanter facts about the painter appeared in our issue for March 17, but the story of the missing head is as follows:

"The body of the painter was placed the day after his death in the Chartreuse Cemetery.

"As the dead man had no relatives and no family vault in Bordeaux, he was put in the vault of a friend, Martin Goicoechea, a former Mayor of Madrid, under Joseph Bonaparte.

"A few weeks ago this tomb, which is capped by an octagonal column carved with Gorgon heads, and surrounded by a circular railing, was still in place.

ENGLAND'S ATTEMPT TO RIVAL HOLLYWOOD

Andy Wilkes (Donald Calthrop) interviews a bevy of "bathing belles" during the shooting of a "slap-stick" comedy, in "Shooting Stars." "The 'movies' equivalent to the 'ladies of the chorus,'" says the hilarious London *Bystander*, "certainly more than hold their own in looks and talent with their American sisters."

"This vault is at least three meters high and one meter wide, and was located in 1828 on the western borderline of the cemetery, almost at the curbstones of Cut-throat Street (Rue Coupe-Gorge), a bad omen, as we shall see.

"In November, 1888, the Spanish Government obtained from the French authorities permission to exhume Goya's remains, and to transfer them to the Pantheon in Madrid.

"The grave-diggers and the municipal authorities of the city of Bordeaux were greatly astonished at finding only one head in this vault, in which two bodies were reposing.

"That of Martin Goicoechea, lying to the right of the mausoleum, was easy to identify in its coffin, which was still intact, as he was a man of small stature, and the skeleton was complete.

"The other coffin, on the left, showed that its zinc covering had been broken. It contained the remains of a large spine and enormous shin-bones, pointing to the big human frame of Goya.

"The head of Goya had disappeared. . . . At that time a contemporary of the painter was still alive, a nonagenarian, Madame Brugada. She was questioned.

"The old friend of Goya did not hesitate to state that she had wed Antonio, the favorite pupil of the master, and that she was thirty years old at the time of his death.

"She testified that the body of the dead man had been wrapt in the same cloak, the pieces of which had just been found, and that it had been covered with a visor-helmet made of leather, of which—extraordinary to relate—there was no trace!

"This trustworthy witness might have added that in 1828 one was living in an era when the 'Phrenology' of the famous Dr. Gall was turning the heads of many, and was even leading some astray."

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN—Aged statesmen during the war were found learning new languages, and the feat was considered remarkable. Poincaré, we believe, mastered English. The French have been notoriously unilingual. But the feat is "no so great" as a Scotsman might say, for we have a pedagogic authority like Prof. Edward L. Thorndyke to show us. The New York *Times* summarizes one of his recent pronouncements:

"Professor Thorndyke of Columbia, in a recent address, advanced definite statistics as to the age at which learning is easiest. In spite of the tradition that youth is the time for storing up knowledge and that you can't teach an old dog new tricks, he believes it is easier for a man of forty-two to learn than for a boy of fifteen.

"The high point of receptivity he places at the age of twenty-one. After that it decreases so slowly that for a number of years the capacity to learn must remain very nearly at the peak. Professor Thorndyke estimates that the decline is at the rate of 1 per cent. a year.

"This theory should bring cheer to the man who has chosen a lifework and later found it repulsive. Instead of casting up the years he has spent preparing to be a lawyer and considering that he is too old at thirty-five to begin afresh, let him start out gaily to be a stock broker or a portrait painter, comforting himself with the Thorndyke statistics. Even if the second venture is a flop, he will still be able to learn a new trade any time up to the age of 121.

"The effect on the schoolboy may not prove so salutary. If he finds trigonometry beyond his grasp he will be all for putting lessons off until he is twenty-one, or handing them over to father."

ACTING THEMSELVES

The audience of "Shooting Stars" beholds the studio, and the private lives of some of the movie stars.

IS MEREDITH FORGOTTEN?

WHEN GEORGE MEREDITH was buried nineteen years ago, he was counted one of England's glories. Now that his centenary has come about, he is barely remembered. He isn't read any more, except by "those few whose passionate interest in what they believe to be good keeps the flame of renown alive through ages of general neglect." That is the pontifical verdict of Arnold Bennett, whose other observations in *The Evening Standard* (London) are surrounded by the copyright fence. We may report, however, that Mr. Bennett evidently relies on his verdict, for he asserts that more than one of Meredith's novels "finished" him, and the reason seems to be that Meredith couldn't tell a story. There is a less censorious critic to be found in Robert Lynd, writing in *The Daily News and Westminster Gazette* (London):

"On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Meredith, which fell on Sunday, February 12, many people raised the question why his books are no longer read. The chief reason, of course, is that he died so recently. There is nothing so injurious to an author's reputation as to have been dead not quite twenty years. When a great writer dies, he ceases to be a great contemporary, and has to begin the struggle to obtain a new reputation as a great immortal. In his lifetime he reaches one hilltop; after his death he descends from the hill of contemporary reputation into the valley of neglect, in order to attempt the higher hill of lasting reputation.

"Trollope made this descent within living memory. Browning, Tennyson, and Stevenson made it, and Hardy will make it. Their figures will all reappear in due time, however, on the farther hill, tho we need not be surprized if they seem smaller than they seemed during their lives. Meredith will also, we may be sure, emerge in time from the mists of the valley. But it is a valley that it takes more than twenty years to cross.

"It is not easy to be sure, however, that he will ever be a popular writer. It is a curious paradox that human beings would far rather be made to cry than laugh. Dickens, tho he is perpetually attacked for the pathetic passages in his novels, would not to-day be the most popular writer in the English language if he had written nothing but comedy. Meredith, it is true, did not confine himself to comedy, but it is as a great comic writer who addrest himself to our minds rather than to our hearts that he is most memorable. Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray have all reduced thousands of men and women to tears; but how many readers remember as the supreme passages in Meredith passages in which they found themselves in the melting mood? In 'Richard Feverel' the tears are admitted by most critics to be a failure.

"The truth is, Meredith had not the variety of moods that goes to the making of a popular novelist or a popular poet. He wrote not as a man who shared the common human experiences, but as a man who surveyed them from an eminence. Because of this it is likely that, until ordinary human beings become more philosophically minded, he will remain the novelist and poet of a minority.

"At the same time, it is difficult not to believe that at least four of his novels will be immeasurably more popular in the year 2028 than they are to-day. Even to-day I am sure 'Evan Harrington' and 'Richard Feverel' would have thousands of new readers every year if only people had not stopt talking about him. There is no other novelist who has combined amusement with rapture as Meredith has done, and we find this mixture even in that alarming exposure of a self-centered man, 'The Egoist,' in which there are pages as lovely as the blossoming of an orchard. As for 'Harry Richmond,' the character of that royal impostor, Harry's father, would alone be enough to keep it alive for centuries. And I do not like to leave out 'Diana of the Crossways.' Meredith, indeed, created more heroines with whom it was possible to fall in love at the end of the nineteenth century than any other English novelist.

"To-day apparently those noble creatures are gone out of fashion, and there is a kind of Bolshevist revolt against such an aristocracy of heroines as Meredith's. It is conceivable, however, that Meredith's heroines will outlive all the heroines that have been created by the novelists since his death nineteen years ago. I think it is even likely."

Some unfamiliar glimpses of Meredith are given in the London *Times* by a writer, signing "W. M. M.":

"Walking was his ideal exercise, tho he praised horsemanship, and to walk with him was, for a boy of twelve years or so, a case of more than 'fair heel and toe.' Later we walked much together, and every year, when possible, up the long valley to Headley, or over the common and past the church, along a grassy roadway to Epson Downs, where, arriving at three o'clock, we would stand on the rise and watch the long row of horses breasting the hill toward us—then a short run and we saw them again in the distance passing Tattenham Corner and into the straight; next the flash of faces on the grandstand, and in incredibly short time the Derby winner's name would reach us.

"On these walks he would tell much of his early days, of the boxers he had known—men who, matched for a purse of fifty sovereigns, found pride of place in *Bell's Life:* of how this boxer had sparred with him, of how another, driving his young woman into Kent in a high dog-cart, at a chance remark in disparagement, had left the reins to the lady and, almost as a casual happening, laid three navvies flat in the road. . . .

"But of all walks he most loved the Sunday tramps, and the workers whom he most enjoyed talking or chaffing with were those, eminent each in his own sphere, who followed their incomparable leader, Leslie Stephen. In their earlier days he would meet them and walk the whole fifteen- or twenty-mile tramp—later, with his favorite dachshunds at his heels, he would meet them as they neared Box Hill; but to the end he awaited them, counting the days beforehand till their coming, on the sunny slopes of his garden, where they would straggle in by twos and threes to tea, and some, to the limit of capacity of his small dining-room, to dine and drink of selected wines from out of his small but very choice cellar; for he was a connoisseur, tho he drank little, and a collector, and would have sat under Professor Saintsbury in this at least had the latter's "Notes from a Cellar Book" been published in his day."

HAZARDOUS INTERNATIONAL COMPLIMENTS

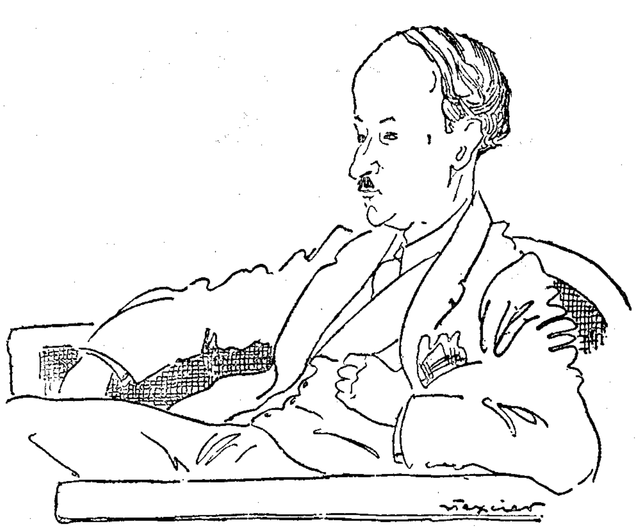
IT TURNS OUT to be a left-handed compliment that the winner of the 1927 Goncourt Prize pays to the Norwegians in his novel "Jerome 60 Degrees Latitude North." So much do the French think of this work that both the Goncourt and the Renaudot prizes were awarded it simultaneously, but the latter was withdrawn in favor of "Maitena" by Bernard Nabonne. The award of a literary prize in France, as the situation is pictured by Stuart Lowell Rich in the Boston *Transcript,* seems to show that the state of journalism has not changed in some respects from that exposed by Balzac in his "Distinguished Provincial at Paris" as conditions obtaining a hundred or so years ago. Thus we see—

"Immediately upon the announcement of the Goncourt prize, there arose the usual protest from the French critics as to the justice of the award. The prize being given to a new author of promise in the eyes of the awarding jury, and each critic having his own pet youngster who seldom is the jury's choice, it is believed, the critics have their well-composed arraignments of the jury's intelligence all in type before the actual announcement of the winner. Upon such announcement the recipient is at once overwhelmed with interviews and invectives. This, however, is but the normal course of literary events in the gay city of Paris."

There is a further agitation invading French bosoms over the fact that the author appears not "to have dealt too kindly with the psychology of the inhabitants" of the Northern country, and a fear is exprest that "feeling may be stirred up against France in general in the hearts of the now amicable Norwegians." Further than that:

"From Norway comes the rumor that many of the characters in 'Jerome' are persons actually living in Oslo and that they have been brought into the story with but the change of a letter or two in their names as their only disguise. One lady, five times married and still an optimist on the subject, was, it is said, visiting in Paris when 'Jerome' appeared and suffered severe mental perturbation as little difficulty was experienced by either her acquaintances or herself in recognizing her counterpart in the novel. These more peculiar criticisms M. Bedel in open forum and in letters to the press is now occupied in answering."

A free handling of one's contemporaries has become a characteristic of modern times. Reviews of the revived Maugham play, "Our Betters," now running in New York, tell us that a prominent society lady in London is reproduced in tricks of speech and manner, and is accounted one element of the play's success. But what the Norwegians may look upon as offense, M. Bedel attempts to show, is only a tribute to their virtues. This is an outline of the plot:



Cartoon in *Les Nouvelles Litteraires*

THE GONCOURT PRIZE-WINNER

Maurice Bedel, who has set Norway and France by the ears in his latest novel, "Jerome 60 Degrees Latitude North."

"'Jerome 60 Degrees Latitude Nord' is a psychological novel dealing with the love of a young Frenchman and a Norwegian girl, and hinges on the widely divergent national concepts of love, marriage and divorce. M. Bedel's heroine, *Uni Kragh*, is a beautiful girl, straight as a ski pole, with a character limpid as the waters of her country's fjords. The hero is the typical Parisian young man about town who comes to Norway with his French fiancée, only to throw her over for *Uni*. The story is told with spirit, care and entertaining charm. On the other hand, neither *Uni* nor her French lover has a right to speak solely for their respective countries. No type can represent a people, and by striving so to fashion them M. Bedel has taken from them such peculiar characteristics as would make them human. Exception may also be taken to the claim that they are truly representative even of their classes. M. Bedel is particularly imprest by the different attitude he has found toward divorce. In Norway, he writes, it is easy to obtain, and it carries no 'arrière pensée.' In an interview he said that at one time he sat down to a dinner at Christiania with a hostess who had been the wife of several of the other men guests, two of whom had their present wives with them, and all in perfect harmony. In Norway, he said, the divorced girl does not throw herself into the river with her child nor does she resort to the revolver to escape odium. Divorce is practised with a serenity which is far from the French habit of viewing it. 'Our ideas of divorce,' M. Bedel continued, 'which can not be thought of without hate and violent rupture, bring on a savage social disorder and are one cause of the breaking up of the family. The Norwegians are candid, not using the word in either the voltarian or the pejorative sense, and bear within them a freshness of spirit which always reminds me, in their conception of love, for example, of the "Daphnis and Chloe" of Longuis. I should for that reason, perhaps, have called my book "*Jerome au pays sans mensonge*." [Jerome in the Land without Falsehood.] It is for the purpose of his exposition of his ideas upon Norwegian social customs that most of the characters which have aroused such feeling are introduced.'"

The author is forty-three, and has had a varied career in preparation for his work as a novelist:

"The son of an old Parisian family, Bedel was born in the French capital in 1884. During his childhood his family passed their summers in a small house of romantic setting, La Vallee aux Loups. The place is on the outskirts of Paris near where Châteaubriand wrote his 'Memoires d'Outre Tombe.' However, the author of 'Atala' had very little influence over Bedel, who owns that Rabelais and Montaigne are his masters. During the past twenty years he has spent many a summer in a house of his own in Touraine, where indeed the creator of Pantagruel was born. He studied at the College Sainte Croix in Paris, and on graduating 'was seized,' he says, 'by a passion to know. All knowledge attracted me, especially scientific knowledge. I had a horror of illness, but I was obstinate enough to study the theoretical medicine. I was eighteen then, and it became my introduction to the study of man.'

"His distaste for hospital work turned him to the study of mental diseases, and he handed in his thesis for a degree on 'Obsessions.' Meanwhile, however, he spent his evenings painting at l'Academie Julien, and began to contribute poems to the little reviews, most often to *Scheherezade*, edited by Cocteau. In 1913 his first volume of verse, 'Le Cahier de Phane,' was published. It was favorably noticed, and he was to have followed it with another, when war interrupted literary production. He became an adjutant in the French Army, and in 1915 was wounded. Some time after being discharged from the hospital he went to Morocco with the French sharpshooters, and in his character of doctor contrived to visit not only the French troops, including the Foreign Legion, but many of the native tribes in that part of Africa. Before this, he had been sent to the Alpine troops operating in the snow-clad Vosges Mountains. To these troops came forty Norwegians, all expert skiers, who brought with them improved methods of releasing wounded men caught in the snow and transporting them to the ambulances. Friendship with these men first aroused Bedel's interest in their Northern land. To satisfy it he became after the war the private secretary of a Norwegian collector of modern French art. The winter of 1922 was spent in Norway, and thence came the idea of making a study of Scandinavian psychology, so little known in France.

"In answer to his critics, M. Bedel has said that he liked the frankness, the naïveté of the Norwegians too well to offend them intentionally. 'I have painted their sound ideas in contrast with the over-literary and over-romantic mentality of the French,' he explained. 'Norway is a country of sanity where there is no adultery and no family crises.' As to the Norwegian press, most of the articles he cited as being favorable. He did not deny, however, that the characters may not have been taken from life, and indeed a writer of such meticulous observation would be more than likely to so fashion them. M. Bedel, as his style shows itself in this first novel, has been compared with some justice to Paul Morand and Jean Giraudoux among the modern French writers. In him will be found the same trick of unexpected metaphor, the same spirit of modernity, the same sometimes vulgar, somewhat cynical, outlook on life, and the same swift characterization. In him also is found the exaltation of the modern age, and the modern young Frenchman, even while he appears to throw him in uncomplimentary contrast with the more naive Norwegian. The union between the three writers has still another bond in that Bedel possesses likewise the easy charm, which has made the other two so popular. In fact, it has been hinted by one critic that the Academie Goncourt, which he suspects of having its ear somewhat close to the ground, since it had not foreseen the favor to be awarded Morand and Giraudoux by the reading public in time to crown their works, has taken opportunity which M. Bedel presents of setting their stamp of approval on this group of modernists."

THE COVER—A sylvan scene in France is depicted on the cover this week, and the site is near the village of St. Céri on a tributary of the river Lot. This valley is noted for the luxuriance of its vegetation, its many poplar trees, its towering cliffs, and quaint villages. Remains of Roman camps are found along this valley, while even a remoter antiquity is indicated by adjacent remains of the cave man, where some of their painting has been discovered on the walls of caves.

The artist, Benjamin Cratz, is a native of Ohio and a resident of Toledo, where he commenced his art studies under Edmund H. Osthaus, the well-known animal painter. In 1903 he went to Paris and continued his studies at Julian's, and later became a member of the Provincetown Colony on Cape Cod, and concluded his studies under George Elmer Browne on the Cape and in Europe.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE EPISCOPALIAN "ANTI-ROMAN" MOVEMENT

A LOUD ECHO OF THE CONTROVERSY in the Church of England over the use of Roman Catholic practises by many of its congregations is heard now in this country, where an influential group of eighty-five men and twenty women of the Protestant Episcopal Church have prepared an "anti-Roman" petition to the General Convention, to be held in Washington in October, to retain in the Book of Common Prayer the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion. The petitioners belong to what is known as the Evangelical or Liberal group in the Episcopal Church, and their memorial is directed against the activities of the Anglo-Catholic group, which is similar in belief and practise to the Anglo-Catholic group in the Established Church in England. In effect, we read in the metropolitan papers, which give much space to the controversy, the Evangelical group wish to prevent the introduction of "the mass, reservation and adoration of the Sacrament, prayers to the Virgin Mary, invocation of saints, worship of images and relics, auricular confession, penance, use of the rosary, holy water, and other doctrines and ceremonies peculiar to the Church of Rome." The Triennial Convention held at New Orleans in 1925 gave first passage to a resolution to eliminate the Thirty-nine Articles, which set forth the belief of the Episcopal Church and the historic differences between it and the Roman Catholic Church. Canon law requires that this resolution must be ratified by the next Convention to become effective, and the 105 petitioners, who represent forty-five of the seventy-two dioceses of the Episcopal Church in the United States, hope to prevent such ratification. To that end they have circulated the petition among all the vestrymen and among other active lay men and women of the Episcopal Church at large. Some predict that the break will result in schism, but others who recall that the Episcopal house has many rooms believe the structure will remain intact. However, the issue is now in the open, and the result will be awaited with general interest among all the communions.

By courtesy of *The Churchman* (New York)

A WHISKER OF CHARLES I

The father in charge of the Order of the Holy Cross (Anglo-Catholic), carrying a reliquary containing a hair of the beard of Charles I of England at the celebration of St. Charles's Day at St. Andrew's, Tennessee. The Order of the Holy Cross belongs to the extreme wing of the Anglo-Catholic party in this country.

It may be recalled—to go back a little—that at the Liberal Conference of Episcopal Clergy at Philadelphia, Dr. Earl E. Sperry, of Syracuse University, charged that the Anglo-Catholic party was "treacherous, deceitful, arrogant, and aggressive" in its efforts to "appropriate" the Church itself. "Already in more than 300 Protestant Episcopal churches in this country mass is being said," he declared, as he is further quoted in the New York *Times*. Dr. Sperry holds that the Thirty-nine Articles are the mainstay of the Episcopal Church against the "undoing of the work of the reformers" and the reintrusion of Catholic doctrines. The present memorial, in the opinion of former Judge C. L. Marsilliot, of Memphis, Tennessee, is "the most important and drastic" offered in the Protestant Episcopal Church since the famous Protestant "Unity" Memorial laid before the House of Bishops in the General Convention of 1853. That memorial, which has been lost, sought to draw the Episcopal Church nearer to other Protestant churches while the present memorial is designed to preserve the union of the Episcopal Church. Judge Marsilliot, who is a corporation lawyer and a vestryman in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Memphis, is one of the leaders in the "anti-Roman" movement. As he is quoted further in the New York *Times*, he asserts:

> "The present memorialists are profoundly aroused by the organized and sectarian activities of the Anglo-Catholic party in this Church. They are deeply grieved because of the Anglo-Catholic defiance of the laws of the Church and the introduction by them of Roman teachings and practises.
>
> "This movement on the part of the laity may force another split in the Protestant Episcopal Church. If this comes it will not be the Evangelicals who will go out or will be forced out, unless through the accident of a political conspiracy which will deprive them of their constitutional rights."

At this point it may be noted that the Anglo-Catholic party is divided into two groups, of which the accompanying photograph illustrates the extreme faction. The photograph from *The Churchman* shows the father in charge of the Order of the Holy Cross Community at St. Andrew's, Tennessee, carrying, as this Protestant Episcopal authority informs us, a reliquary containing a hair from the beard of Charles I of England, in a procession celebrating St. Charles's Day, which falls on January 30. The reliquary was made by monks at the abbey of Caldey, off the Coast of Wales. St. Charles's Day is not listed on the official calendar of the Church of England or in the calendar of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and is not generally observed.

The petition to the General Convention, which was drawn up by Bishop Eugene Cecil Seaman of the missionary district of North Texas, at the request of Judge Marsilliot and other laymen, is, in part, as follows:

> "Whereas, there is an organized movement within the Protestant Episcopal Church to adopt some of the doctrines and forms of worship now observed in the Roman Catholic Church, and
>
> "Whereas, many of the doctrines and ceremonies observed

by the Roman Catholic Church are expressly repudiated by the Articles of Religion; and

"Whereas, we believe that the omission of the Articles of Religion from publication in connection with the Book of Common Prayer would be tantamount to their repudiation in total by General Convention, would open the way to the teaching and practise of many doctrines and ceremonies now expressly unlawful in our Church, and would leave the laity of the Church in doubt and confusion as to the position of their Church in many matters of great moral and spiritual importance, and would cause grief and doubt and sorrow;

"Therefore, We, the undersigned adult communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, do most earnestly memorialize our right reverend Fathers-in-God, our reverend clerical deputies and honorable lay deputies, in General Convention assembled in their respective houses, to vote against the resolution to omit the Articles of Religion from publication in connection with the Book of Common Prayer and to vote against any proposed amendment to the constitution that would omit reference to the Articles of Religion;

"And we do further memorialize our Fathers-in-God, the Bishops, to send us a message of assurance that the name, the doctrine, the ceremonies, and nomenclature of our Church and her missionary purpose and her fraternal love for all Christian people are and should be as exprest in the Book of Common Prayer."

Among the signers is W. W. Skiddy, for twenty-six years Treasurer of the General Convention, a member of Grace Church, New York City. "We have an Anglo-Catholic party here as in England," he says, as he is quoted in the New York *World*. He believes it unfortunate, "because that makes for friction within the Church. No one knows," he says, "how the whole thing is going to come out, but I doubt that there will be a split in the Church. I think the Anglo-Catholic group was just going as far as it could, and that the group will stop when it sees the strength of the opposition." Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, also in New York City, who describes his church as the "lowest of the low," believes "it will never come to a split." He thinks, however, that many of the liberals themselves regard the Thirty-nine Articles as "obsolete," and says, as *The World* quotes him: "I believe that the Anglo-Catholic group should be allowed the same freedom of worship that we wish for ourselves. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Episcopal Church is the extreme liberality and flexibility of its organization, so that each church chooses for itself its mode of worship." The Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of *The Churchman*, liberal Episcopalian journal, sympathizes with the memorial, but believes the signers are using the wrong weapon against the "Roman cultus." It should be remembered, he says, as *The World* quotes him, that there are two groups of Anglo-Catholics and the less extreme group deplores the activities of the extremists quite as much as do the liberals. "The extremists are the ones who have forced the issue on the Thirty-nine Articles. The theology of the articles is so utterly archaic that no real liberal can follow it." Mr. Shipler feels, however, that the memorial is wise because "it calls attention to an increasingly serious situation. The rank and file of liberals," he says, "are as desirous of having the articles forgotten as the petitioners are to have them retained." The view that the memorial is reactionary represents, generally speaking, says the Springfield *Republican*, a considerable body of church opinion which, "emphasizing the universality of the Church as an institution, believes that its welfare lies rather in a broader inclusiveness of opinion and practise than in a narrow exclusiveness in the interest of treasured, but not essential, tenets." And *The Republican* goes on:

"The Episcopal Church has, because of the prevalence of this spirit, been singularly free from heresy trials or secession of dissenting groups. The presence of the Thirty-nine Articles in the Prayer Book has not prevented a wide variation of practise and preaching within the Church. What the effect might be of a reassertion of them by formal vote can not be forecast. Nor what the effect would be of their exclusion. The Anglican communion's 300 years of 'unity in diversity' carries reassurance of continuing success in agreeing to disagree."

MISSIONARIES' SONS' HIGH RATING

HARVARD'S AND YALE'S most representative students and successful graduates are the sons of missionaries, with those of professors a close second and the children of ministers ranking third, according to Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, research associate of the department of geography at Yale. The statement was made at the annual luncheon of the Committee on Cooperation with Clergymen of the American Eugenics Society, recently held in New York, and Dr. Huntington, we read in the New York papers, cited his findings as examples of the rather subconscious natural selection that had mated the fathers and mothers of the high-ranking students. His contention, we read, is that if similar selection were exercised consciously, the inborn qualities of future generations, physically and mentally, would be improved. Missionaries, both men and women, must have good health, a spirit of adventure, energy, religion, and moral fervor, says Dr. Huntington in explaining the reasons for the qualities ascribed to their descendants. Professors likewise, we are told, are selected on the basis of intellectual ability and rigid moral code.

It is also interesting to learn that Dr. Huntington has statistics showing that among persons listed in "Who's Who in America," the names of those who indicated a religious preference were more likely to survive because most of them were married and had children. The birth-rate among doctors, lawyers, and professors, we learn, is lower than among miners, farmers, and other classes, but in the professional groups those having religious preferences have had more children than persons with no particular religious inclination.

In discussing Dr. Huntington's statistics, the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes that few professors, very few clergymen, and probably no missionaries make the $10,000 a year that thousands of lawyers, executives, and physicians look upon as but a moderate income, and that "unable to afford their children the advantages of money, the missionaries, professors, and ministers do afford them the advantage of a strong parental influence. Not only do they spend more of their time at home than most other men do, but they exert more power over their own families than the average parent does." There are also fewer distractions to contend with the family influence in the missionary's out-of-the-way home, and the small income of the minister and professor likewise keeps their families remote from outside attractions. Thus *The Eagle* is led to make the point:

"Scientifically conducted high schools and preparatory schools can do a great deal to train boys to control and use their own minds, but if Dr. Huntington's figures are right, a dominant and correct home influence in some remote missionary post can do more. Without questioning the value of school influence, we may ask ourselves whether parents have not counted too much on the school to shape the child, and have not shifted on the school, to the child's detriment, some of the child training that a qualified parent can most effectually give."

But the New York *Evening Post* cast doubts on Dr. Huntington's statistics and questions his method of evaluating missionaries and their sons, and argues:

"Ministers and missionaries do not run nearly so great a chance of making 'Who's Who' as those who follow more material pursuits, if we may include in this category public officials and authors. If their sons are, therefore, winning the honor of inclusion in this great compendium it must mean that they intend to desert the occupation of their fathers to follow other professions or to enter upon business careers. Are we to assume that these sons are more successful than their fathers? And what would be the opinion of the fathers upon the question?

"We do not believe that the perfect yardstick for success has yet been invented and can not but remain somewhat skeptical of the value of statistics which base conclusions upon the criteria set up by 'Who's Who.'"

CHURCH COMITY IMPERILING CHURCH UNITY

THERE IS ALTOGETHER TOO MUCH TALK about church comity, says *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian) in rather startling fashion. But wait. The criticism is not directed against church unity, but against present methods of eliminating denominational competition. For, as *The Herald* sees it, "the whole movement for Christian unity and church union is in peril of being sidetracked into nothing more than a 'gentlemen's agreement' to stay off each other's territory and to cooperate in those larger tasks in which cooperation is forced upon them as a matter of necessity, because no denomination can do them alone." The one big note in denominational gatherings, it is said, is that "the churches are trampling on each other's feet and getting in each other's way down in the local communities and out in the mission fields." And the obvious and confessed hope of many leaders in this movement is, we are told, that methods of efficient cooperation may be devised without disturbing the status quo of the denominations. But there must be something deeper than this, declares *The Herald*, else the whole thing "will come to disaster through its own superficiality." If the desire to correct the evils of competition and overlapping is all, the real evil which springs from division will grow worse instead of better, for, says *The Herald* frankly:

> "The shame and debility which come from denominational separation do not inhere in competition and overlapping at all but in the distorted interpretations of the Gospel and the impoverished understanding of Christ and His Church which gave rise to such separation and make it still intolerable in Christian thinking. And this foundational and inherently vital defect and weakness would remain just the same even if each denomination did have its own allocated territory, and if there were no overlapping in all of the world. It is no such incidental and superficial thing as the geographical location of churches that is the matter, but a profound and primary misinterpretation of the Gospel and misapperception of the mind and heart of Christ. It is not competition that is at the heart of the trouble, but denominational division. And whoever is salving his conscience or the conscience of his brethren by simply trying to do away with competition and nothing more is doing a disservice to the Kingdom of God."

No amount of rearranging the denominational map can cure the inherent and foundational cause out of which denominational divisions arise and continue, asserts *The Herald* emphatically,

> "And once you grasp that fact, there is something distasteful and repugnant about this thing of allocating territory and swapping churches and appealing to Christian men and women to get in on the movement, because it will be so much cheaper to run one good church in a town than a half dozen poor ones. That whole thing is tinged with finance, with money saving, with business efficiency. And it certainly comes as the refreshing dews of heaven to a hungry man's soul to hear a real prophet of God now and then appeal to the churches to do away with this whole sorry mess of denominational division, not because it is inefficient and unbusinesslike, but because primarily and inescapably it is a misinterpretation and misrepresentation of the heart of the Heavenly Father. And never until it is put on that basis will Christian comity do the Kingdom of God much good."

OMEGA

By Eleanor Downing

YOUR eyes are strained and weary, little one;
  Beyond horizon-rims, you cannot see:
Mine is the sight encompassing the sun,
  And Mine the vision of eternity—
  Come unto Me!

Your feet have faltered in the bitter race,
  And you lie broken by life's agony:
Mine is the strength that swings the stars in space,
  That lifted up the cross, that stilled the sea—
  Come unto Me!

Your heart, O child, is swept with mounting fires,
  Tortured with dreams, with fears that none may free:
Mine is the Heart that shelters all desires—
  Behold Love's Door flung wide on Calvary!
  Come unto Me!

—*The Catholic World, New York.*

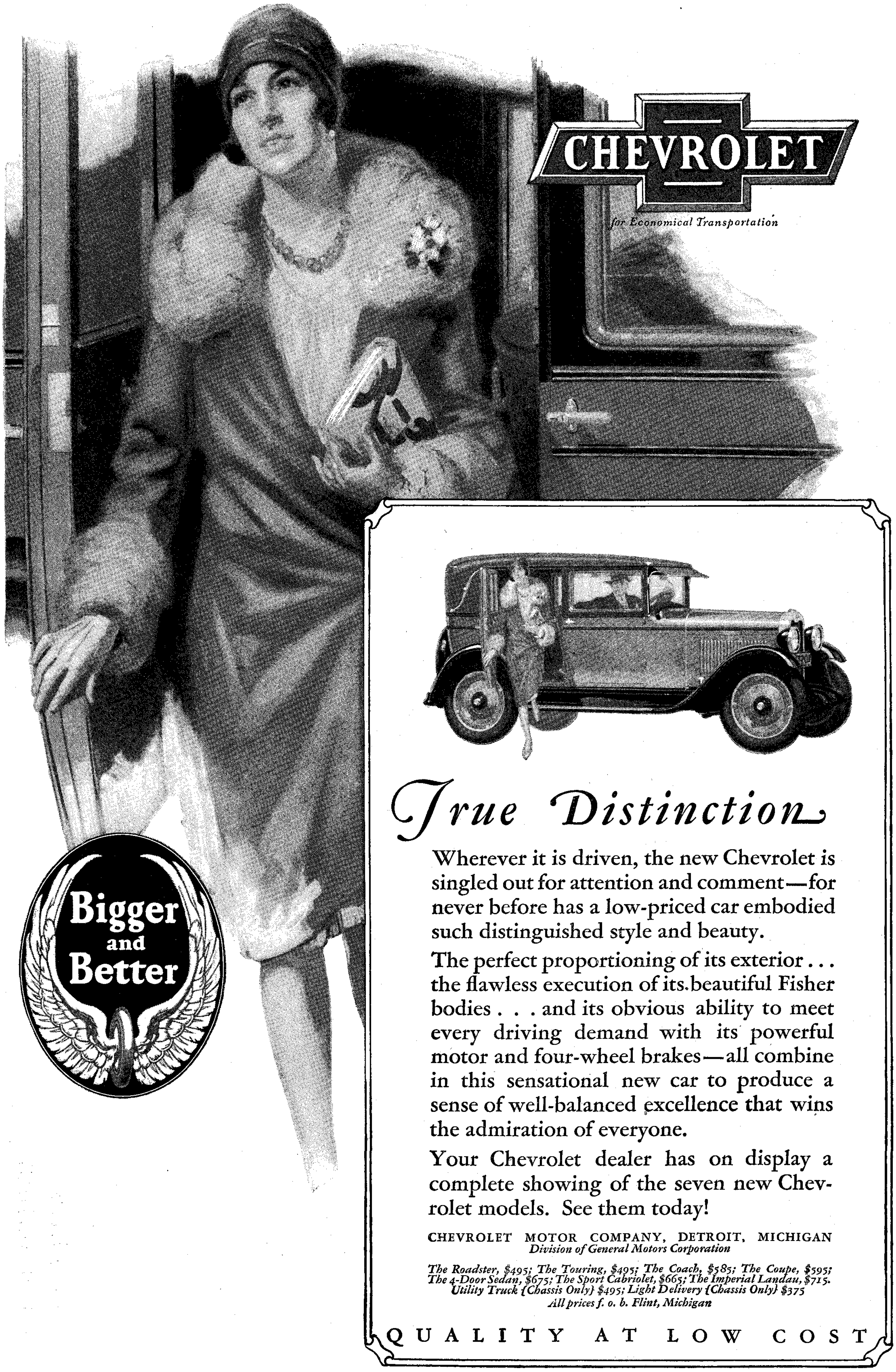
A BLOW TO EASY DIVORCE IN FRANCE

ONE SWALLOW DOES NOT MAKE A SUMMER, but nevertheless the recent decision of a French court against a prominent American's application for divorce is taken by some of our newspapers as a definite and deliberate blow at the divorce mills of France. In handing down its verdict the Versailles Tribunal declared itself incompetent to give judgment because the necessary condition for granting a divorce under French law—residence in France—had not been complied with. However logical this statement may seem, comments the New York *Evening Post*, it represents a departure for French courts, and is being hailed in Paris as the first step in a campaign to discourage foreigners from coming to Paris for easy solution of their marital problems. In many cases, we read, it has not been necessary to stay more than a few days in the capital, as French lawyers were able to handle the case on this slight evidence of residence, and divorces could be obtained without either party appearing in court. "The dissolution of marriage should not be a perquisite of the rich," observes *The Evening Post*. Divorce in this country is a serious problem whose solution has not been hastened by the readiness of the French courts to grant decrees to those rich enough to afford the luxury, and "if the Parisian short-cut to marital freedom is closed, new impetus will be given to the movement to put all divorces on a completely honest and equitable basis." Placing a similar interpretation on the decision of the French court, the New Haven *Register* remarks:

> "With this avenue of escape from one's mate closed by the new ruling, Americans will have to resume their pilgrimages to Reno. There the arms of the State of Nevada will be found wide-spread for the reception of the weary. When France grew in favor as a Mekka for wedlock-worn folks, Reno found it necessary to lower its bars still further in order to 'hold its trade.' The time of residence required in the State was cut to six months, thus making it well within the reach of all.
>
> "Now, if the waning fortunes of the Soviet Government of Russia do not provoke further efforts to win this divorce trade, Reno will be practically without competitors for the doubtful honors involved in the race."

American complaint over the ease with which French divorces were obtained rose to such a high pitch lately, notes the Jersey City *Journal*, that it was suggested that Congress pass a law which would make French divorces given to Americans invalid in this country. But such action might have led to difficulties, and, says *The Journal:*

> "It will be doubly satisfactory, therefore, if the French courts kill the evil themselves. The French law apparently makes it possible for the courts to demand real residence in France before litigants are entitled to sue in those courts. The spirit of the law evidently makes it possible for the courts to go further and demand proof that the litigants have sold and abandoned their previous residences in America before setting up legal domiciles in France. . . .
>
> "Officially, America can not, of course, say too much about foreign divorce laws. It has several States where divorces are not hard to obtain. But a blow at the easy divorce evil anywhere is welcome, and the end of such a notorious divorce mill as that in Paris should be an inspiration for the tightening up of the divorce law enforcement everywhere."



True Distinction

Wherever it is driven, the new Chevrolet is singled out for attention and comment—for never before has a low-priced car embodied such distinguished style and beauty.

The perfect proportioning of its exterior . . . the flawless execution of its beautiful Fisher bodies . . . and its obvious ability to meet every driving demand with its powerful motor and four-wheel brakes—all combine in this sensational new car to produce a sense of well-balanced excellence that wins the admiration of everyone.

Your Chevrolet dealer has on display a complete showing of the seven new Chevrolet models. See them today!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

The Roadster, $495; The Touring, $495; The Coach, $585; The Coupe, $595; The 4-Door Sedan, $675; The Sport Cabriolet, $665; The Imperial Landau, $715. Utility Truck (Chassis Only) $495; Light Delivery (Chassis Only) $375
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

QUALITY AT LOW COST

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE, OF THE CUSTARD PIES

A BABY WITH A FRANKFURTER is lolling on the shoulder of its papa, who cuddles it dutifully as he mingles with the gaping crowd around the entrance of a circus which has just come to town. The infant looks apathetic and overfed, and takes but a languid interest in the hot-dog grasped in its dimpled fist. But lo! that unregarded sausage suddenly assaults the vision of a grotesque human outcast who is obviously worrying about his next meal. A wistful and unforgetable figure, this "tramp," as the program calls him—a zany with huge, out-pointing feet, legs like parentheses, a skimpy bowler hat on his dark curls, an absurd smudge of a mustache under his nose and a pair of eloquent Oriental eyes from which flickers a swift alternation of pathos and slyness, hope, momentary triumph, and eternal defeat. Just now, as they light upon the fat baby's frankfurter, those eyes expand with desire, speculation and ardent determination, tempered with infinite tact. As the baby turns its face toward him, Charlie Chaplin greets it with a honeyed smile and an ingratiating gesture. Yes, gentle reader, that pathetic tramp is none other than our ancient friend, hailed by all the world as the King of Clowns, adored in Farthest China as Cha-Po-Lin, and now in process of being welcomed home, alike by high-brow critics and low-brow movie fans, to his own undisputed kingdom of the custard pie. One gathers from the current reviews of "The Circus," Mr. Chaplin's new film, the impression that his critical admirers are killing the fatted calf to celebrate his return to his own field of pure clowning. As Mr. Quinn Martin remarks in the New York *World:*

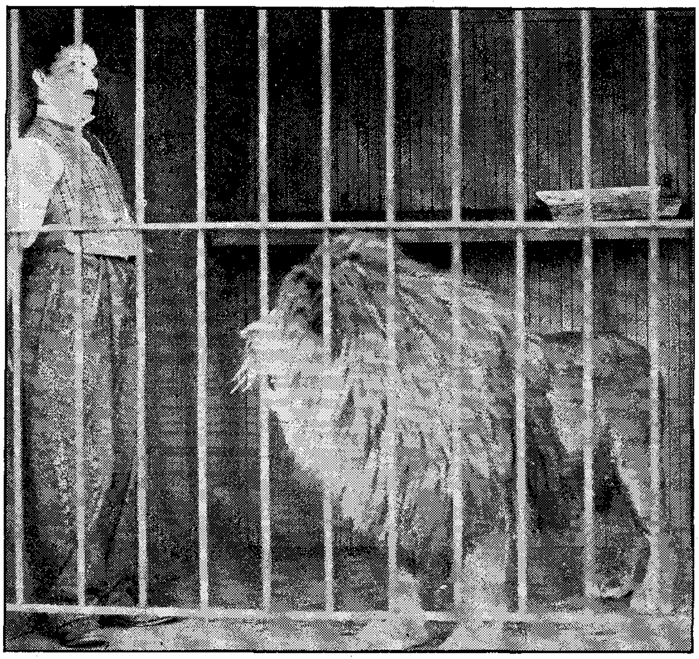
MONKEY-SHINES ON A TIGHTROPE

While the unfortunate *Tramp*, rashly impersonating the rope-walker, is desperately trying to keep his balance, those rude monkeys actually bite his nose and—whisper—strip off his unmentionables.

> To me "The Circus" is one of the best and most amusing of all Mr. Chaplin's pictures, largely because of the fact that it is cast in that same old mold out of which so many of his earlier triumphs rolled. In form and method it is pleasantly reminiscent and familiar, and in it there is much of soft pie, of brushfuls of soap-suds, of chases, of animal cages, of swift kicks and of trouser-dropping. The same general type of excruciatingly funny situations, gag on gag, in which Charlie Chaplin dealt in the old days, and these now edged and glossed with all the fine, sharp shadings the value of which he knows so well and in the execution of which he has always been so genuinely the master.
>
> I imagine that for the most part "The Circus" seems truer Chaplin because of the fact that in it the star makes no obvious play for serious plot, and still, in the final scenes, showing a weary, lorn figure of a circus tramp marching away over a hill into the darkness, there rises that note of hopelessness and futility which has ever made itself so enchanting a part of Mr. Chaplin's mad clowning.
>
> The story tells of a hungry hobo who meets up with the side-show gang of a wagon circus. The stepdaughter of the owner, an abused and neglected bareback rider, discovers him, and eventually he is given a job as a handy man. Quite by accident the tramp finds himself before the audience one day, and his preposterous gestures, his appearance and his natural wit immediately take the house by storm. Charlie doesn't realize it, but he is the sensation of the troupe, and the owner, taking quick advantage of this, puts him into a number of acts.
>
> The young woman is attracted by a tightrope walker, and the tramp, himself deeply in love with her, but still too grateful for her friendship to speak for himself, eventually arranges matters so that the girl and the tightrope walker may prosper and be married.
>
> No outline of story or simple statement of narrative, of course, serves to impart or even suggest any very great deal of the warmth and beauty in which a Chaplin comedy is played out, but I may assure you that in the picture at the Strand there is to be found quite as much of the deep and piercing drama which is imbedded in every lonely, humble life as there is of the flip and waggish buffoonery of a man who must be funny. I commend "The Circus" (as if that makes any difference) to your immediate attention.

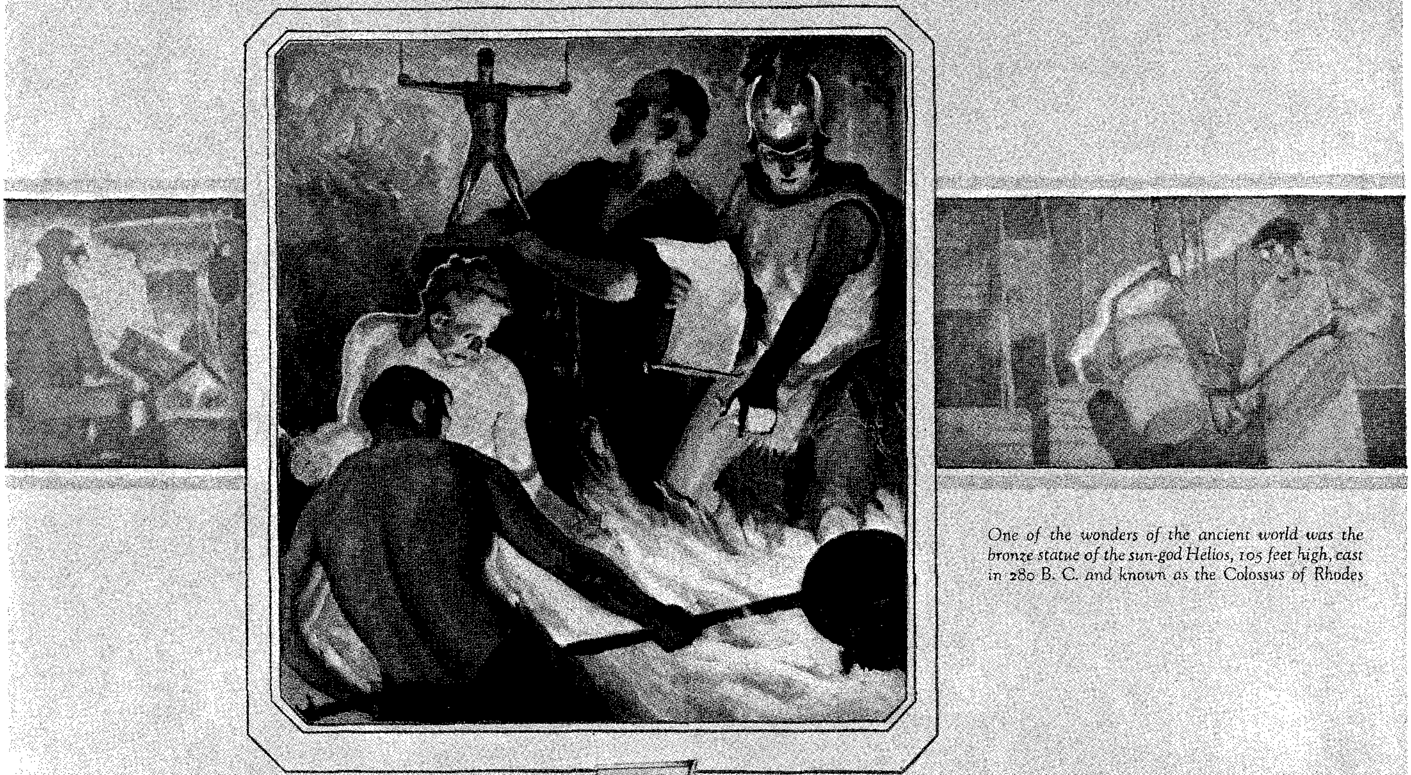
Critics have raved about the Chaplin pantomime when the clown finds himself in the lion's cage, writes Mr. Arthur Kober in the New York *Sun.* Also:

(*Continued on page 41*)

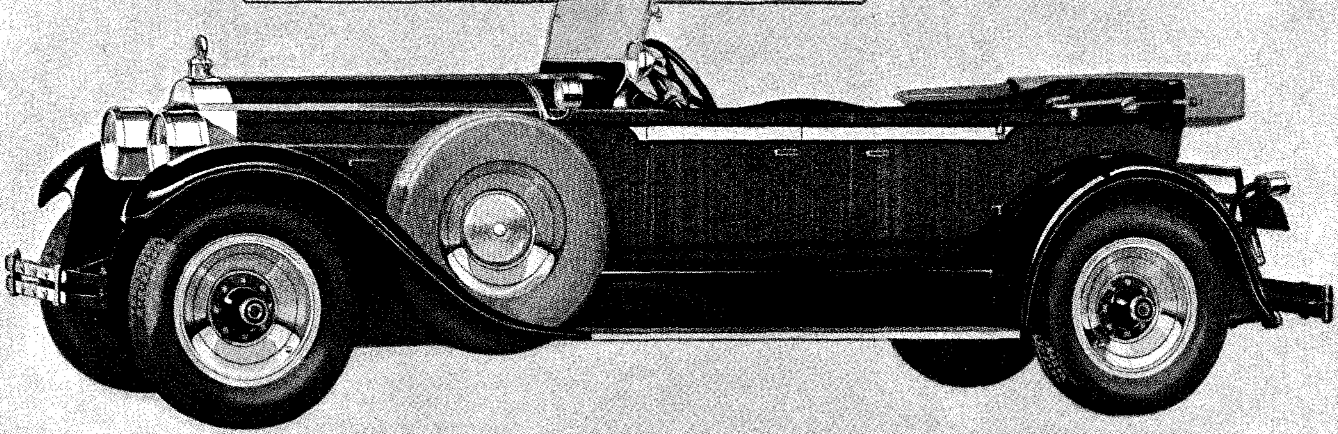


HORRORS! POOR CHARLIE IS LOCKED IN WITH A LION

At first it was asleep, but now it has awakened, and is giving its trembling visitor the once-over. Is it hungry? Are its teeth sharp?



One of the wonders of the ancient world was the bronze statue of the sun-god Helios, 105 feet high, cast in 280 B. C. and known as the Colossus of Rhodes



PACKARD quality begins with the raw metal. It is melted and mixed and cast by Packard's own craftsmen, who practice with modern exactness an art that was ancient when the Christian era dawned.

In one of the world's most modern foundries Packard precision parts first take form under scientific control. Every detail of temperature and the blending and pouring of metals into the intricate moulds is carefully checked.

For perfect castings are the first step in precision manufacture. And Packard standards are as exacting in the unseen water chambers cast within cylinder walls as in the lacquered finish of a brilliant body or the fine adjustment of a crank shaft balance.

From the drawing boards of world-famous engineers to the beautiful and luxurious finished vehicle before your door, Packard exercises complete control of quality. The Packard's reputation as the best built car in the world is jealously protected. Dependable performance and long life are the result.

Packard cars are priced from $2275 to $4550. Individual custom models from $5200 to $8970, at Detroit

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

THE Sitwells usually delight in hiding their meaning. Miss Sitwell is shown in *The New Republic* in a more charitable mood:

PANOPE

By Edith Sitwell

How lovely are the tombs of the dead nymphs
On the heroic shore—the glittering plinths
Of jacynth . . . hyacinthine waves profound
Sigh of the beauty out of sight and sound

And many a golden foot that pressed the sand—
Panope walking like the pomp of waves
With plumaged helmet near the fountain caves
The panoply of suns on distant strand—

Is only now an arena for the worm,
Her golden flesh lies in the dust's frail storm

And beauty water-bright for long is laid
Deep in the empire of eternal shade—

Only the sighing waves know now the plinth
Of those deep tombs that were of hyacinth.

But still the echoes of that helmeted bright hair
Are like the pomp of tropic suns, the blare

That from the inaccessible horizon runs—
The eternal music of heroic suns
When their strong youth comes freshened from
  deep seas—
And the first music heard among the trees.

Generations have a way of paying off on their predecessors. *Bozart* (Atlanta) shows us one way:

A. D. 2000

By John Lee Higgins

My blood has strains of buccaneer and priest.
A crozier and a cutlass are in me.
For good or ill, a surpliced saint or beast:
Those elements would mark my destiny.

My grandma was the chaste of earth and said,
"My son shall preach the gospel to mankind."
Her father laughed when his ship's decks were red,
A pirate with a braid and one eye blind.

My grandpa, from the Islands smuggled rum,
Said, "Sonny's arms are fit for winds and ships."
His father held his mission in a slum,
And prayer engrossed his thin, ascetic lips.

But pa and ma were chemists and aware
Of the ancestral ghosts within the bowl;
So later, when I came to man's affair,
I never prayed, or cut a throat or stole.

There are moments when any one of us wonders which is the way to turn. Then the smallest environing thing becomes a welcome jailor. Auslander shows this moment in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

ESCAPE

By Joseph Auslander

I am pavilioned here from past and present;
From yesterday and from to-morrow locked:
I sit and watch that flashing bird, the pheasant,
Plunge by me while the heavy peace is rocked
With the swift fire of his sweeping plumes.
Save for that instant edged in flame no sound
Snarls in the somnolent and level looms:
The bees with loaded baskets brush the ground;
Or an occasional painted horsefly grooms
Himself in sunlight, brisk, serene, profound;
Or from the bluebell's balcony a bird
Like the muezzin from his minaret
Calls out the holy interval word for word;
The late light pauses golden with regret;
A leaf snaps loose; there is no other sound.
I am a cell where silence like a bee
Packs down one radiant and essential hour;
I am a door sewed up with subtlety
Of silver by a spider's rapid power;
Between me and the world an armistice
Hangs by a thread as delicate as hair:
The yellow jacket is aware of this,
The droning dragon fly is well aware.
And if the sword fall, if the serpent hiss,
If beauty cannot save me, if despair
Is forced upon me as a habit—how
Shall I believe in grass or song or sun
Or any bird diving from bough to bough
Like a fish with wings? How shall I, having none,
Escape the hawk's black circles in the air?

Before we escape the winter it may be well to pay it one more tribute as here in *The New Republic:*

THE LAURELS ALL ARE CUT

By Babette Deutsch

We'll to the woods no more, for now
The winter of delight is here:
Earth's stony as the fabled moon,
The sky looks lean and withering soon,
Rains cannot warm the damnèd bough
Where sits the gutter chanticler.

There was a season when we walked
In meadows that were dim with blue
And violet life our sharp heels bruised.
The ground kept what the heavens refused
Of color, and a tall wind stalked
Beside us, gathering handfuls, too.

And when the blue was lost there came
A scattered scarlet in its stead.
The grass grew staunchly round each nest
Where sun-fed berries, breast to breast,
Nestled as bright as tropic flame,
And we drank honey where they bled.

These gone, there was a month as bright
As dreams of India to the West
Before the land of gold was snared.
The field lay still, its russet-haired
Warm pelt stroked smooth by drowsy light,
Till the sun slept, and dark was best.

We'll to the woods no more, for now
The winter of delight is here.
But in our blood the summer cries
Compassion on the bird that dies
And leaves no ghost upon the bough
To chill with song the sluggish year.

Brooke is unforgotten, and the romance of his sleeping-place will make other poets as well as this one in *Bozart* turn to pay a tribute of regret:

REQUIEM FOR RUPERT BROOKE

By Ronald Walker Barr

There is rich dust beneath the olive trees
  At Scyros, where, wrapped in his martial cloak,
  Forever lies the gay young heart that broke
For England, far from English fields and seas.

His voyage ended while the wind still filled
  The snowy sails, and storms had not yet risen;
On seas of song he was a mariner skilled,
  And it is sad to find him in this prison.

An island vault enfolds what England gave—
  The body of her bold brown singing lad;
But song is too elusive for the grave:
  He left behind, alive, the best he had.

Although his laughing's over, singing done,
  I think his name shall be the spark to light
  The torch of those who wander through the
    night,
And guided thus, drop anchor in the sun.

Some one may claim precedence in celebrating the now almost universal toy, but we leave the claim as we find it in *The Congregationalist:*

THE FIRST RADIO HYMN

By Alice M. Shepard

O Thou Who first didst use a sign
  To keep Thy children from despair—
The pillared cloud, the fire divine,
  The rainbow pledge of future care—

Imperfectly we know Thy thought,
  Yet dare recall Thy ways of yore;
Behold, O Lord, what Thou hast wrought,
  And bless the radio, we implore.

The speeding message far transcends
  The bounds and limits man assigns;
We use Thy lightning for our ends
  Afar; we follow Thy designs.

Thy laws fulfilled, we work our will
  With clever touch of sentient keys,
And unseen wavelets bear the thrill
  To distant shores of ether seas.

O may the wave lengths of our souls
  Be tuned and measured to Thine own,
And keyed to pitch no foe controls;
  Preserve our contact with Thy throne.

Old houses have a personality, and the oldest could tell us strange tales, which find hints in this in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London):

THE OLD GREY HOUSE

By E. G. List

The old house lay so calm and still,
  The very shadows seemed asleep.
Behind it rose the swelling hill,
  Crowned with the ancient castle keep.

Yonder a broken fountain stood,
  The sculptured nymph was overthrown,
The ivy in a plaintive mood
  O'er her disfigured face had grown.

A wide old garden, trim and neat,
With here and there a close-clipp'd yew,
High gates that opened on the street;
  Beside, the first white violets grew.

Ah! dim old house, how strange it seems
  Your shadowy rooms to wander through!
Surely this is the land of dreams,
  And I am but a shadow too.

The very sunshine seemed afraid
  To shine within that dusky place
Where many a dame in dim brocade
  Shone forth in all her courtly grace.

This was King Charles's cavalier;
  He sits his horse with stately pride.
Upon the deadly Roundhead spear
  On bloody battlefield he died.

See that fair lady clothed in white,
  Standing with such a girlish grace.
Her brother met her own true knight
  And slew him at the trysting place.

Yonder's Sir Richard, stern and grim,
  Upon his brows a surly frown,
And this his dame demure and prim
  With kerchief white and russet gown.

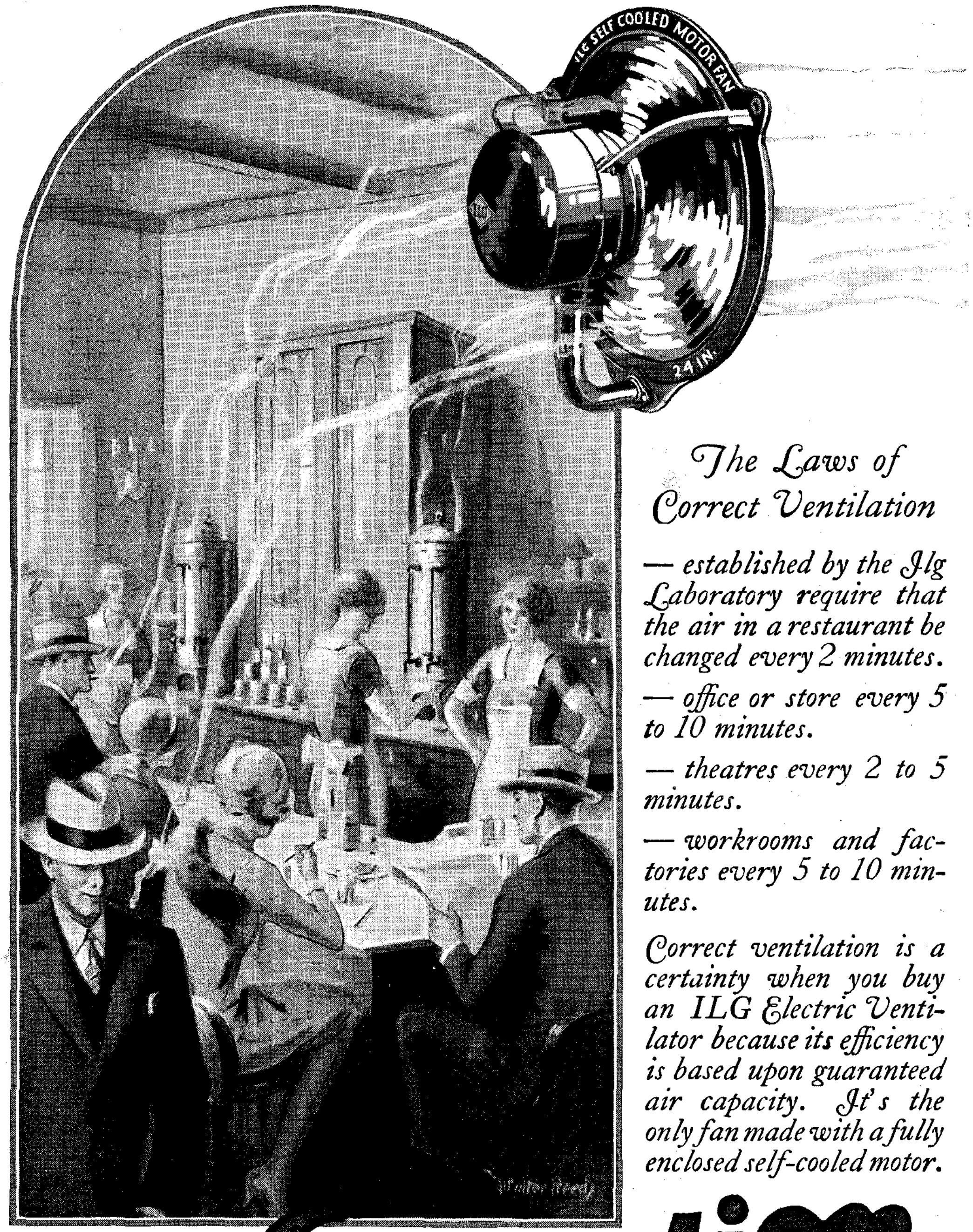
There the old Dragon china stood
  In yonder corner dim and grey.
That cabinet of carvèd wood
  Held a proud dream in potter's clay.

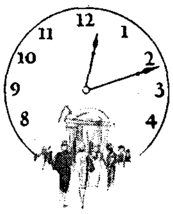
Ah! dim old house, how strange it seems
  Your shadowy rooms to wander through!
Surely this is the land of dreams,
  And I am but a shadow too.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

The air you breathe—

should be as pure as the water you drink


ILG SELF COOLED MOTOR FAN
24 IN.



IT'S the air you breathe seventeen times a minute that makes or breaks your health. Unconsciously you inhale about 30 cubic inches of air with every breath, the purity of which measures your mental and physical energy. That's the reason why your store, office or workshop should be ventilated with an ILG Electric Ventilator. The change it makes in the atmosphere is delightful — the air is pure, fresh and invigorating in any kind of weather—Winter or Summer. Ask your electrical goods dealer for a demonstration or send for 48-page illustrated Booklet.

The Laws of Correct Ventilation

— established by the Ilg Laboratory require that the air in a restaurant be changed every 2 minutes.

— office or store every 5 to 10 minutes.

— theatres every 2 to 5 minutes.

— workrooms and factories every 5 to 10 minutes.

Correct ventilation is a certainty when you buy an ILG Electric Ventilator because its efficiency is based upon guaranteed air capacity. It's the only fan made with a fully enclosed self-cooled motor.

HIGH EFFICIENCY
TRADE
ILG
MARK
VENTILATING MACHINE

Ventilation

Corrects bad air Conditions

For Offices, Stores, Factories, Restaurants, Public Buildings, Theatres, Homes, etc., etc.

ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO.
2857 No. CRAWFORD AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

COUPON

ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO.
2857 No. Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

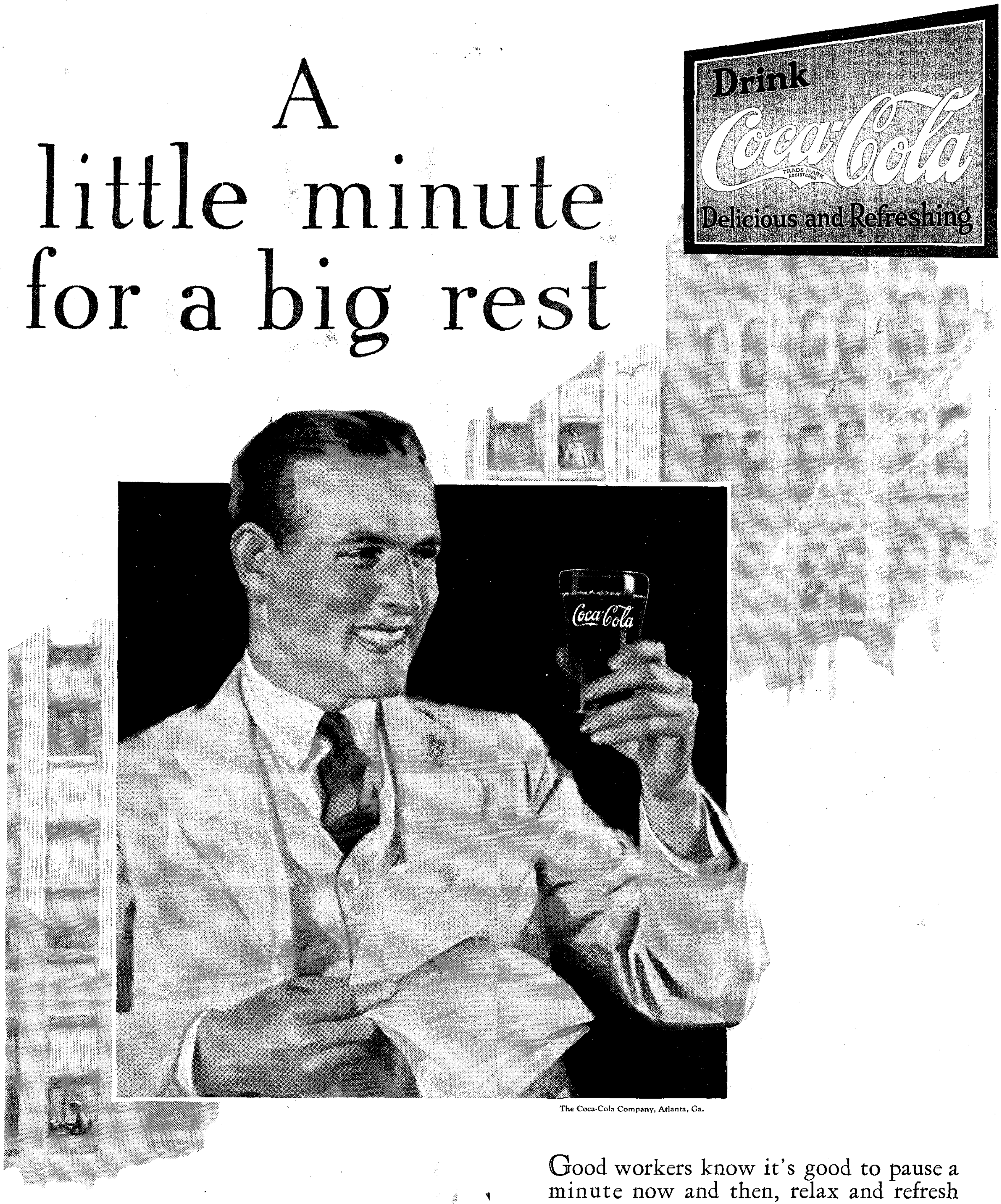
Without obligation send me your 48-page illustrated booklet. I am interested in correct ventilation as applied to the subject checked.

Name ____________________

Full Address ____________________

☐Office ☐Store ☐Factory ☐Public Building ☐Home

A little minute for a big rest



The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Good workers know it's good to pause a minute now and then, relax and refresh yourself. With an ice-cold Coca-Cola, a little minute is long enough for a big rest. ❀ Coca-Cola is the one great drink of the millions because of that delicious taste and cool after-sense of refreshment.

The Best Served Drink in the World

A pure drink of natural flavors served in its own thin, crystal-like glass. This glass insures the right proportions of Coca-Cola syrup, ice-cold carbonated water and a little finely chipped ice, stirred with a spoon until the sparkling bubbles bead at the brim.

8 million a day

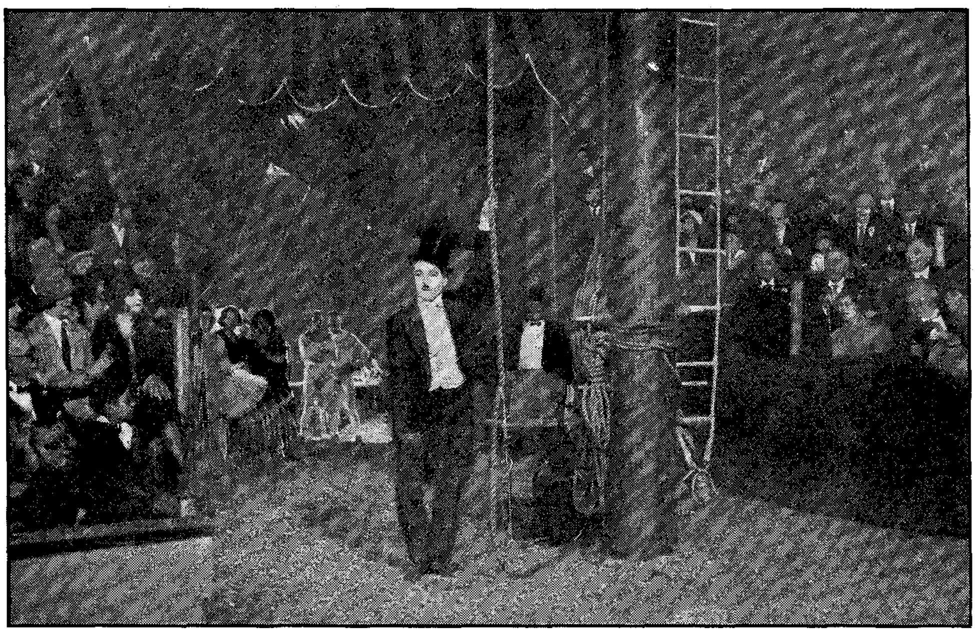
IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

(*Continued from page 36*)

The big no-like and hooray boys of the writing fraternity have already expanded on Chaplin and his woes when he finds himself on a tightrope with a troupe of monkeys clinging to him.

To me these high points are tricks which a Lloyd might have used. But Chaplin in a scene in which he eats a frankfurter from the hand of a baby assumes such vast proportions that he dwarfs all cinema actors. In this bit the clown, hungry and unaware of the many bills in the wallet slipped into his pocket, espies a baby in the arms of its parent. The latter is engrossed in conversation with a friend. The baby holds a frankfurter and roll in its hand. Chaplin approaches the child, smiles beatifically at the infant, chucks it under the chin, makes certain he is unobserved and then takes a mouthful of its food. The father turns, Chaplin beams at the child, the conversation between the two men is resumed and again Chaplin steals a mouthful. His roving eyes fall on a mustard pot on a near-by hot-dog stand. He looks at the food in the child's hand, decides it lacks seasoning, smears the mustard on it and demolishes the frankfurter. This bit can only be done by Chaplin, the Chaplin we know—hungry, friendless, whose roving eye and agile mind bring him what he wishes together with the concomitant laughs.

Chaplin can do more with children than any actor we know. "The Kid" still remains a masterpiece. In "The Pilgrim" we remember a child who poked dirty fingers in the clown's eyes, who was so obstreperous we just ached to obliterate him with one blow. When the boy's parents left the room it was Chaplin whose swift boot to the child's seat was so eloquently appreciated that a house roared in glee.



READY TO BLUFF IT OUT BEFORE A BIG AUDIENCE

This is where Charlie, secretly attached to a safety wire, prepares to go through the motions of climbing aloft and doing his acrobatic stuff—with disastrous consequences.

Was there some complaint because Chaplin threw a pie? Well, what other comedian could devise such an excruciatingly funny reason as that which Chaplin presents when he blames a bird by describing the fowl with his hands? I'm willing to have Chaplin hurl pies all day long if he can continue to present as ingenious an explanation as that which he offers in "The Circus."

Of Chaplin's world-rank as an artist, we are given this spontaneous tribute by Max Reinhardt, the great German producer, delivered in the course of a speech to the National Board of Review:

> To represent man in form and spirit is the most tempting and the most essential task in the development of the motion picture. One great artist has already done great things in this direction. I refer to Charles Chaplin, an artist very dear to my heart. His achievement is of historical importance and will never be forgotten. Chaplin is poet, director and actor all in one. He does not adapt novels or plays. He creates directly in terms of motion pictures. He has enriched the Commoedia del Arte with an immortal figure. Around this figure he has created a modern fairy tale which, despite its silence, makes us laugh and cry. But the figure itself neither laughs nor cries. Chaplin's artistic integrity is admirable. It is impossible to speak of the motion picture without beginning and ending with him. For in the beginning of this wordless art was Charles Chaplin.

"Quite a strong suggestion of O. Henry" is credited to the Chaplin film by Mr. Mordaunt Hall, the New York *Times* movie critic, who writes:

> One could see "The Circus" several times and in the end come away with a fresh impression of more than one passage that had escaped attention at a previous vision. One of the appealing ideas in this current offering links up the beginning and end—a scrap of paper tells the tale.
>
> At the outset there is a flash of a star that adorns a circus hoop. Suddenly it is torn by the bareback rider and the hoop then forms the frame through which is seen the sawdust ring, the top-hatted manager and the heterogeneous group in the seats. As a parting shot, just before the final fade-out, the *Tramp* (Mr. Chaplin) is sitting all alone on a box. After meditating on what has gone before, he rises to his feet, crumples up a star on a piece of tissue paper and kicks it away with his heel. You have thus the beginning and the end of the piece of paper, and in the meantime the *Tramp* has fallen in love; he has fought with jealousy and resigned in favor of his rival; he has hated a circus manager; seen the color of real money and has had a flood of incidental experiences. And as he slowly waddles off onto the horizon to the tune of "Blue Skies," he is back where he started on the adventure.
>
> In this picture Chaplin has the brilliant idea of pitting his fun-making ability against that of average circus clowns. Paradoxically, it is in his failure to be comic in the eyes of the circus manager, that he is successful in stirring up cheer and sympathy, from the audience witnessing the antics on the screen. In brief interludes he juggles with sighs and laughter; he is perceived as a wobegone spectacle at whom you look with mingled feelings of merriment and pity. Circus clowns plaster him with soap-suds and he staggers around unable to see, funny yet pathetic.
>
> The *Tramp* flops from grace on two occasions. The first time is when he tries to live up to those moments when he was inadvertently funny and the second is where the pangs of jealousy numb his jocose activities. *Rex*, the magnificent tightrope walker, has stolen *Merna's* heart. The *Tramp* clown sits beside *Merna* as *Rex* is hoisted to the dizzy heights of the big top. It is here that Mr. Chaplin does as fine a bit of acting as he has done in any of his pictures. He portrays disdain for the courage of the tightrope walker, and yet this expression is mingled with flashes of appreciation for *Rex's* act. His eyebrows and shoulders appear to belie his mouth, as he tries to impress upon *Merna* that *Rex* isn't so much after all. Then he has a hope, a wicked hope, that through his "malicious animal magnetism" the tightrope walker may miss his footing. This wish prompts the *Tramp* to turn his body, something after the style of a man after striking a ball on the putting green or after a billiard shot.
>
> The loudest laughter is aroused when the *Tramp* undertakes to replace *Rex* during the latter's absence. This is not because it is the funniest incident, but because the chapter in which he is seen with a lion is so good that the spectators apparently fear what may happen to the waddling little *Tramp*. Neither the lion stunt nor the tightrope sequence is new, but the way in which Chaplin depicts them is so well thought up that they are irresistible.
>
> Through a desire to escape, the *Tramp* finds himself in the lion's cage, and when he tries to creep out the bolt drops, locking him in. Mr. Chaplin gives the picture of a man in a hopeless dilemma. Quiet seems to be his only chance, as the lion is asleep—asleep but swishing its tail every now and again, and sometimes licking its chops as if both thirsty and hungry. A little fox terrier appears outside the cage and starts barking, and none of the *Tramp's* grimaces or gestures succeeds in silencing the little animal. Hope comes to the *Tramp* when he sees *Merna*, but as soon as she appreciates the *Tramp's* danger she promptly faints. The *Tramp* tosses the lion's drinking water onto the unconscious girl, and then the beast awakens, stretches himself, rolls on his back, looks at the *Tramp*, and

> evidently decides to save him for a late dinner. This inspires courage in the *Tramp's* bosom, and, eventually, when *Merna* recovers and opens the door, she perceives, somewhat to her dismay, the *Tramp* striking an attitude of a conqueror. She opens the door and the little man is reluctant to leave his friend the lion, but one move from the beast and the *Tramp* precipitates himself through the door and does not stop until he has climbed up a pole.

BUT, ALAS! SHE LOVED THE ROPE-WALKER

So what could poor Charlie do? Only suffer the tortures of jealousy and humiliation, and at last self-sacrificingly bring the lovers together.

Of the opening of "The Circus" in New York—a brilliant midnight event attended by many celebrities—we are told that:

> Mr. Chaplin did not choose on this occasion to leave his California retreat for the launching of this comedy. He sent a telegram which was read to the audience. In it the Grimaldi of modern days declared his new production to be the outstanding achievement of his fun-making career.
>
> This current offering is the box-office side of the life of Chaplin of Hollywood. It is a wild series of incidents that are more like his earlier films than either "The Gold Rush" or "The Kid." Call it slapstick if you will, but this exponent is able to set forth old ideas with a toothsome sauce. Chaplin can throw a blueberry pie so that in the action there is a degree of suspense. When, in "The Circus," he looks hungry it is so infectious that he makes you want a piece of his roll. When he is sad he makes you forget that this is only a farce, and you are sad with him. When he is in danger, you hope for his rescue. He makes you forget his queer mustache, his absurd clothes, and his waggle, by his clever pantomime. A movement here gives you a paragraph, and another action flashed without the need of a title, informs you of a portent or a hope. It is done so glibly that there is never the slightest doubt as to the meaning Chaplin wishes to convey.

WHEN THE HORSE BLEW FIRST

Our long-suffering Charlie had been ordered to blow a great, big pill down the horse's throat, and you can imagine how he looked when the animal turned the tables on him.

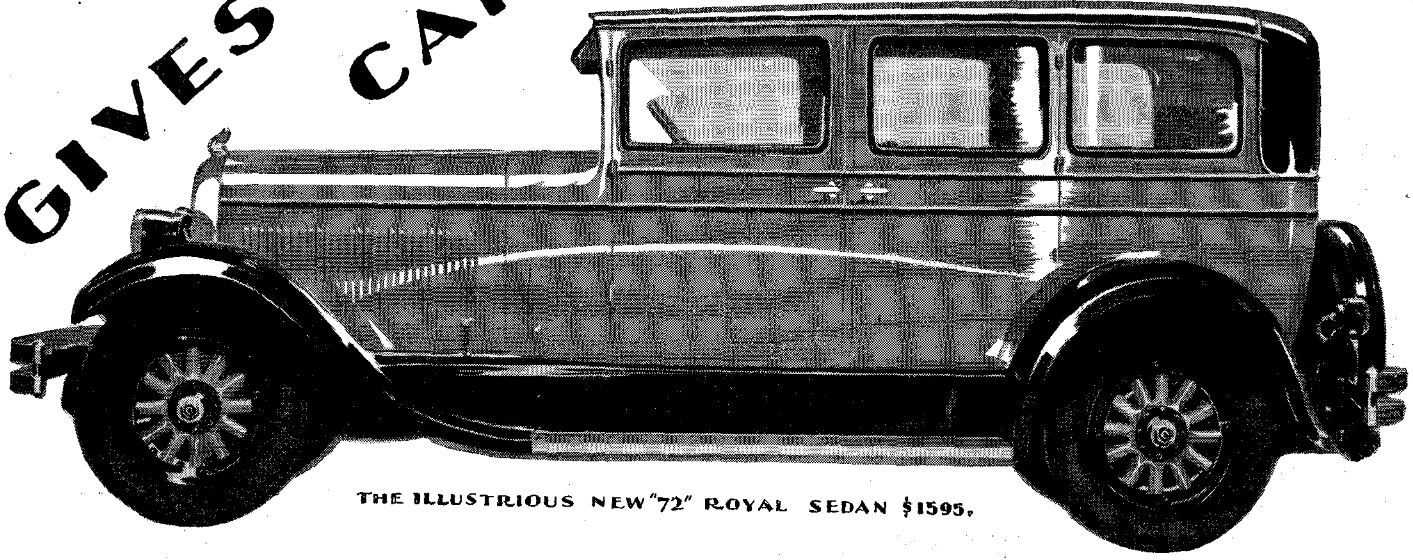
> Nobody will forget in a hurry that portion where the *Tramp* is told by the *Circus Manager* to give a pill to a horse. He puts the tube in the horse's mouth and is about ready to blow, when the horse blows first, with consequences that are at least momentarily disturbing even to the *Tramp*.
>
> There are some splendid bits where Chaplin is learning from the circus clowns how to be funny. Here this born comedian portrays his genius. The episode wherein the *Tramp* accidentally releases all the magician's little animals and shows up the conjurer's bag of tricks is excruciatingly funny. Then there is the chapter of accidents when the *Tramp*, after having a wire attached to him, is hoisted to the dizzy heights of the maintop to do a rope-walking act. He knows he is equipped with the safety appliance and therefore is reckless to a high degree. Finally the rope breaks and the *Tramp*, not knowing of the accident, goes on just the same, and then his task is made all the more hazardous by his being attacked by three monkeys.

While we read of "The Circus" playing to $81,208 in its first week, Mr. Robert E. Sherwood, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, under the Bell Syndicate copyright, congratulates Mr. Chaplin and his public on the comedian's reversion to type. As Mr. Sherwood puts it:

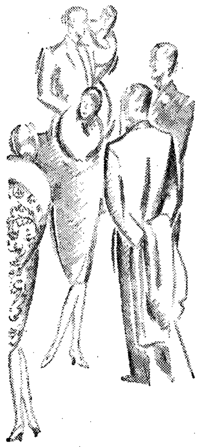
> In some of his later pictures, notably "The Gold Rush," Charlie has appeared to be a trifle too critic-conscious—that is to say, he has listened too much to the depressing advice of those professional highbrows who are always urging him to play "Hamlet."
>
> Charlie Chaplin doesn't have to play "Hamlet." He doesn't have to play any part created by any other genius, from Shakespeare down.
>
> The character that Charlie has created for himself—the bewildered little tramp in the big shoes and battered derby—is just as important, just as great, just as true, as all the melancholy princes who ever discovered that there is something rotten in Denmark and, for that matter, in all human civilization.
>
> "The Circus," above everything else, is funny—violently, explosively so. It is not content to inspire smiles and chuckles of appreciation; it is able to promote shrieks and yells of approval. It contains more ingenious humorous invention than any of the other Chaplin pictures—which means that it may be considered the funniest comedy ever made.
>
> The infinitely touching pathos is there too, of course, but it is incidental. It is never shoved forward. Charlie never steps aside to hold up a placard inscribed with the words, "Now I'm going to be appealing."
>
> Nevertheless, there is nothing that Charlie does, however hilariously laughable, that isn't also ineffably sad. When, at the end of the picture, he walks off, with his penguin gait, into the loneliness from whence he came, you want to run after him and rescue him and take him home to dinner. I don't believe there has ever been any one—in literature, the drama, or in real life—who has been able so completely to awaken the tender sympathy of all mankind.
>
> But here . . . if I keep this up, I shall be suggesting in a moment that Charlie Chaplin should play "Hamlet."
>
> The fact remains that "The Circus" is a grand, noble picture and that you must see it at the earliest possible moment. If you feel about it as I do, you will want to see it over and over again.
>
> From the Chaplin Studios comes the announcement that Charlie will make three productions this year. The first is to be a comedy, entitled "Nowhere." The second is to be "Charlie Chaplin's Conception of Napoleon." The third will be another comedy, as yet untitled.
>
> This announcement ranks next to "The Circus" itself as the biggest laugh of 1928.

A special word for the subtitles of "The Circus" is put forward by Mr. Quinn Martin in one of his later *World* articles; thus:

WHAT CHRYSLER GIVES NO OTHER CAR APPROACHES



THE ILLUSTRIOUS NEW "72" ROYAL SEDAN $1595.



WHEN a product like Chrysler leaps into prominence almost overnight and continues growing in public favor month after month and year after year, it must offer unique qualities and values.

The fact is, people are recognizing more and more how Chrysler engineering and manufacturing constantly show the way, how refinements and improvements for the very finest Chryslers are passed on, through the principle of Standardized Quality, to the Chryslers of lesser price.

For example, in the six-cylinder field, they realize that Chrysler is enabled to pass on to the "62" and "72" such epochal refinements as rubber shock insulators, real high-compression cylinder head, 7-bearing crankshaft, invar-strut pistons with tungtite rings, 4-wheel hydraulic brakes—to mention only a few of several score—pioneered for the super fine and luxurious 112 h. p. Imperial "80."

The way that Chrysler sales keep climbing, always climbing—from 27th to 3rd place in 42 months—reflects the realization of motor car buyers that Chrysler manufacturing and engineering offer quality and value in every price field—from $670 to $3495—that no other car approaches.

* * *

Illustrious New Chrysler "72"—Seven body styles, $1545 to $1795. Great New Chrysler "62"—Seven body styles, $1065 to $1235. New 112 h.p. Chrysler Imperial "80"—Fourteen custom body styles by Chrysler, Dietrich, Locke and LeBaron, $2795 upwards. New Chrysler "52"—Seven body styles, $670 to $790.

* * *

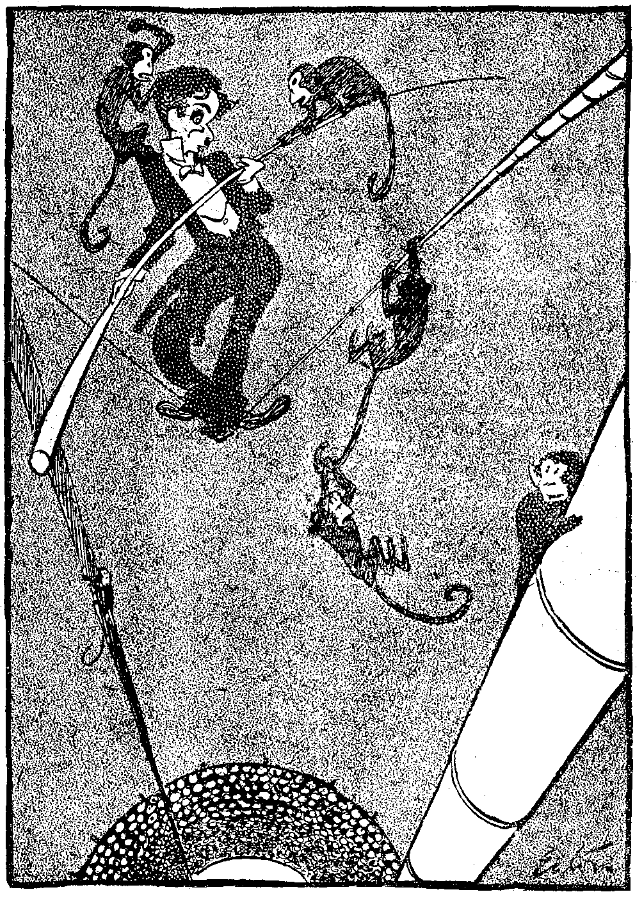
NEW CHRYSLER "Red-Head" ENGINE—*designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas, giving 12% greater torque with greater speed, power, and hill-climbing ability; standard equipment on all body models of the 112 h.p. Imperial "80," also standard on the roadsters, and available at slight extra cost for other body types, of the "62" and "72."*

FOUR GREAT CARS
IN 4 GREAT PRICE FIELDS
CHRYSLER "52"-"62"-"72"-112 H.P. Imperial "80"
40 BODY STYLES-$670 TO $3495

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax

With this star, the written word in a cinema is employed merely as a means of visual guidance. No ambling, devious, and involved word pictures. No preposterous misuse of punctuation. Such brief and unpretentious captions as, for example, "Inside the Tent" and "After the Show" and "The Owner's Daughter" abound throughout the script. At no time does Mr. Chaplin write a title and then proceed to act out that title. With him the title is intended to play the least important part of all, but then, of course, it is true that quite as much effort of necessity was expended upon the proper contraction of the printed word as was expended upon any other department of his production. I presume that the various protests against these abbreviated, and at times rough-hewn, phrases are based upon the theory that all subtitles ought to ring out with rhythm and grace. But if the objective is to be the making of pure motion-pictures there ought to be no more requirement of literary style and fluidity in the captioning of a motion-picture than in the titling to be found up and down the wide halls of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Stark Young gives us, in *The New Republic*, an intimate view of the Chaplin attitude toward this picture. As we read:



MR. CHAPLIN IN "THE CIRCUS"

—Eaton in the New York *Times*.

> I remember four years ago one afternoon we were talking about this picture of "The Circus" that has now arrived at a public showing. I had spoken of the end of "The Pilgrim," that took place where, after the kind official had got him to the Mexican border and he could run for his life and so keep out of jail, Charlie must stop to pick a flower and turn back to present it before he sets out down the road to the vague freedom ahead of him. It was one of the best motivations in modern drama, I said. "Well, you see, he just wanted to give, he just felt at the moment that he must give," Charlie Chaplin said. One of the most tragic and touching and wittiest, I said. He remembered tears had come into his eyes when he had thought of it, he said. Then he began to speak of "The Circus," the clown idea, the comic images of action that should express what he wanted to express. Incident after incident, motive after motive were working out of his head, and everything was seen, at that stage, not as some action or gag, but as ideas, pictures, states of feeling, ironic poetry, poignant finalities; and about them Charlie Chaplin, tracking out his conception of the play, lighting his way from point to point in the design of it, was clear and shrewd like a fine artist, never soft, but bitter and deep like a poet. The only thing extraneous to the dramatic idea was the necessity he felt for engaging me in it for the moment, and this, in a way, was a part of the idea, after all, or was so, at least, for so long as he was talking to me of it.
>
> I mention this conversation about "The Circus" because it may serve to dispose of such people as like to flout what they call Charlie Chaplin's esthete critics, and because of those who try to deride all attempts to assert profound meanings for these Chaplin films, and all attempts to turn their details into significant symbolism—which last I, for one, should never do; they are too perfect images, too aptly expressive and too final to be mere symbols.
>
> "The Circus," as we see it at the Strand, is, for the most part, purer in the old-style Chaplin than "The Kid" was or "The Gold Rush." The acrobatic ability is the same as always, the flitting unreality of the figure and the elusive music of the movement, the poignant, shy motivation, the way of mocking life and breaking its heart, the astonishing effect of brevity and completeness in single incidents, the uncanny accuracy of effect where exactness is wanted, as, for example, where in front of the side-show the supposed dummy figure fools the officer and knocks the man on the head at regular intervals till he falls over. The affair with the conjurer's table, where Charlie stumbles on the forbidden button and lets loose the birds, rabbits, pigs, geese, balloons, and so on, and in dismay tries to put them back while they fill the world around him—as we, all our lives, are loosing wings and absurdities and small bestialities that surprize and dismay us, flying about our heads and wriggling under our fingers—this motive is the most boldly imagined that I remember in any Chaplin film.
>
> There are two things that, tho easily understood, perhaps, as privately compensatory and as easily condoned, are regrettable, and need either to go farther and be more complete in their own kind or to come out of the next Chaplin venture. One is the less abstract general make-up, the entire mask of the face and figure, including the movement and pantomime now and then. The other is the conscious and elaborate pathos that appears two or three times, most of all in the scene near the very end, where the circus wagons have all passed, taking along with them the beloved girl, who has been given to the other man by Charlie, and we see him sitting alone, the paper torn from one of the clown properties, with the sole star on it, on the ground at his feet. Such effects as this will carry Charlie Chaplin's pathos to a wider public, no doubt, and so may serve to add to him a slightly different sort of popularity. But the whole world, often unconsciously perhaps, has already felt his pathos in its truest kind, and the scene mars what has just gone before in "The Circus": he has no need of that sort of fact.
>
> Meanwhile, remain the directness and finality of those conceptions and those images that express them—the figure with the pile of plates running from the mule that is always so interested and hostile; the ghastly tight-rope walking with the monkeys climbing up over him, stripping off his elegance and crazy exaltation; the turns in the mirror maze; the flights with the trapeze belt; and that constant tipping of his hat, at an insult, an order, an audience's applause, a race with the thief, as if always there must be that little leaping up to happiness and what is sweet in life, always the rebuff, always that foolish leaping up again.
>
> In conversation, his complete and shining persuasion and perfect conviction of sympathy and contact could not happen without a sharp air of frankness, of saying anything called for. It needs the sense of a sort of universal lyric candor by which whatever is said seems to be free of the speaker, no longer personal, as moving and alive to the one who hears as to the one who speaks. In Byron this dangerous frankness came from pride, passion, and a vehement sense of his inability to present to the world a just picture of himself, to do "himself justice," as Lady Blessington said. In Charlie Chaplin, shot about by a restless, intense, and fertile mentality, quivering, sensitive, hurt in his early years, proud, egotistical, loving what is gentle, warm, and laureate in life, imprisoned in a mask, this power of frank intimacy was made possible only by an immense success in the world, as life itself was made possible to him by success.
>
> Seeing "The Circus" more than once, and thinking on this art of Charlie Chaplin's, that I see in it and of him also, I think of how much went to the creation of a single movement, a single perfect invention, or motive, or image, even a pause; exactly as so many centuries went to the development of an organ like the eye, or as so many forces, seasons, wind, rain, and so much of the chemistry of dust, went to the half-lights in the depths of a flower. I wonder if art is always like this, if it is something out of the memory a voice of something past, the immortal come to us out of death; I wonder if art is like the return of a soul to its old life, of a ghost to its memory.

The locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad take water on the fly from long tanks between the tracks

The Iron Horse scoops a drink at nearly a mile a minute

UP AHEAD the trough appears, a long slender slot between the tracks, growing swiftly larger. In the cab, an alert hand tightens on a lever.

The trough draws near more swiftly, rushes under the locomotive as though stung into a final burst of speed. The hand jerks sharply.

Below, beneath the tender, the scoop darts down—plows a swishing furrow along the shallow trough. A rush of water funneled upward . . . a final speed-driven spray as the tank in the tender fills and the scoop springs back into place.

The Iron Horse has had his drink . . . The Limited roars on its way unchecked. Such track tanks—a Pennsylvania innovation in this country—save an amazing lot of time in a day—or a month. 6700 trains make up the Pennsylvania's vast daily fleet. Suppose each train is saved 10 minutes during a day's run. Then 1117 hours a day are saved—over a month and a half every day!

* * *

That's not just a trick of arithmetic. It is a real saving. It is one of the details that has made this country the greatest industrial nation on earth—that has enabled us to do more business in less time and with less capital tied up in inventories than was ever dreamed of in the world before. It is a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad's contribution to the prosperity of the country, to the swift, punctual, economical movement of passengers and freight.

Leaders of the largest fleet of trains in America

BROADWAY LIMITED
New York and Chicago—20 hours

◆

THE AMERICAN
St. Louis and New York—24 hours

◆

LIBERTY LIMITED
Chicago and Washington—19 hours

◆

CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED
Washington and New York—4⅔ hours

◆

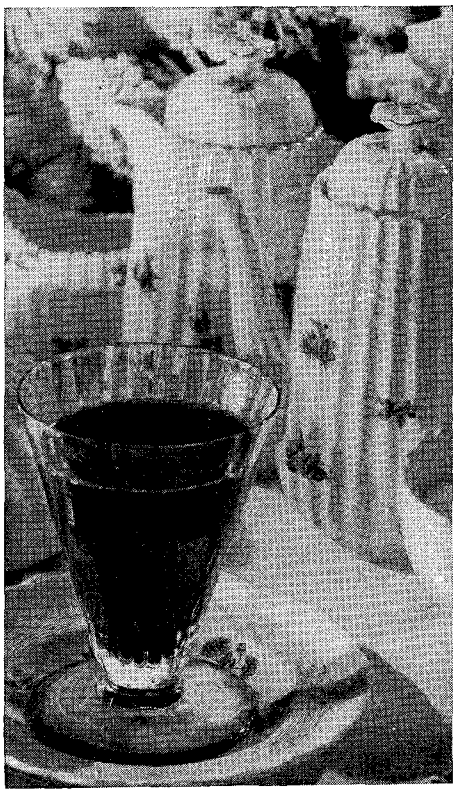
THE RED ARROW
Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and the East

◆

CINCINNATI LIMITED
Cincinnati and New York—18 hours

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America



Serve Welch's for breakfast well chilled.

At the

Waldorf-Astoria

for

Breakfast

"In the Fifth Avenue dining room of the Waldorf in New York," says a widely-traveled woman, "I first tasted Welch's Grape Juice for breakfast.

"Now we have Welch's for our breakfast fruit course often at home. It's so delicious and so convenient—all squeezed and ready to serve."

Because Welch's is pure fruit juice, it is healthful. It gives you the valuable laxative properties, mineral salts, vitamins that you expect of a fresh fruit.

It is so pure and rich in delicious Concord grape flavor that you can serve it straight, blended or diluted. Recipes are on every label.

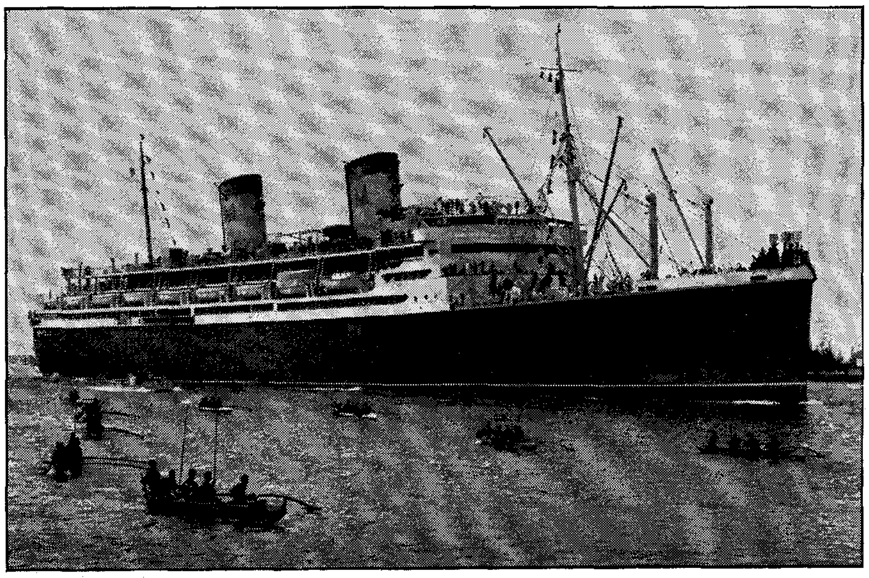
Free—Book of Fruit Drinks—recipes and occasions to serve them. Send a postcard to The Welch Grape Juice Co., D 81, Westfield, N. Y. In Canada —St. Catharines, Ont.

WELCH'S

Once you've tasted Welch's no other grape juice will do

CUTTING DAYS FROM OCEAN TIME-TABLES

ALL the color and romance of a thousand years of Hawaiian history were revived in Honolulu Harbor. Over the water flew squadrons of Army and Navy airplanes in military formation, while down the harbor came a flower-decorated royal barge of the past, bearing Hawaiian girls representing princesses and holding flower leis, stalwart Hawaiian youths attired as kings, princes, and retainers. In the stern of the boat stood a boy in ancient garb, bearing proudly a roast suckling pig on a koa-wood platter. And in the meantime the present came to meet the past. A giant ocean-liner steamed up the harbor, past Diamond Head to her dock. The entire official and social life of the Hawaiian capital had turned out for an unusual welcome to the *Malolo*, San Francisco to Honolulu steamer, 582 feet over all, then the largest, and fastest steamer ever built in an American shipyard, after its first trip, which had included a run from New York. We read further in the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* of the celebration:



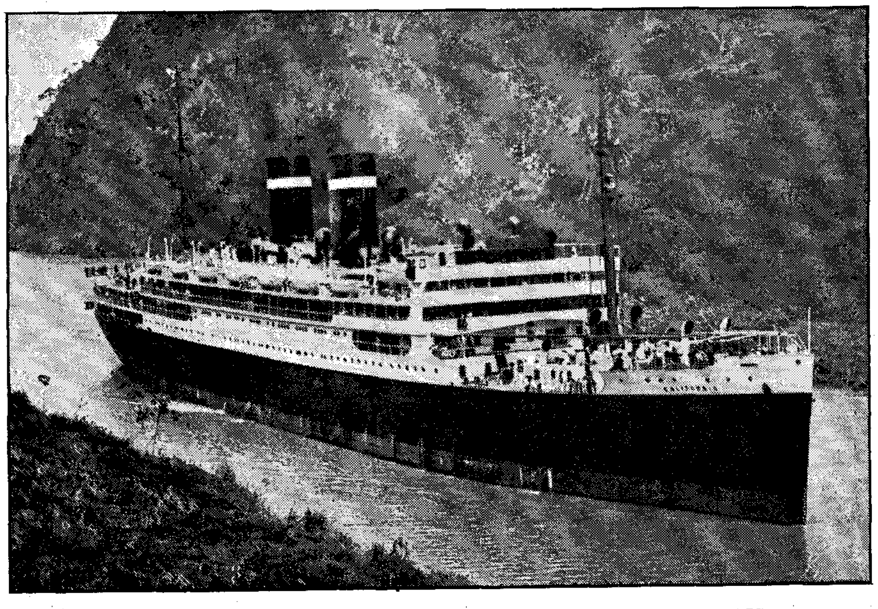
WELCOMING THE *MALOLO* TO THE LAND OF THE UKULELE

Some of the Hawaiian floral decorations may be seen at the bow of the new liner, as she steams into Honolulu Harbor, surrounded by a rejoicing flotilla.

The pages of history were rolled back to present a colorful and spectacular pageant when old Hawaii came forth to welcome the *Malolo*. Months of preparation culminated in the pageant, which revived with a magnitude and faithfulness never before attempted, a regal scene in Honolulu Harbor.

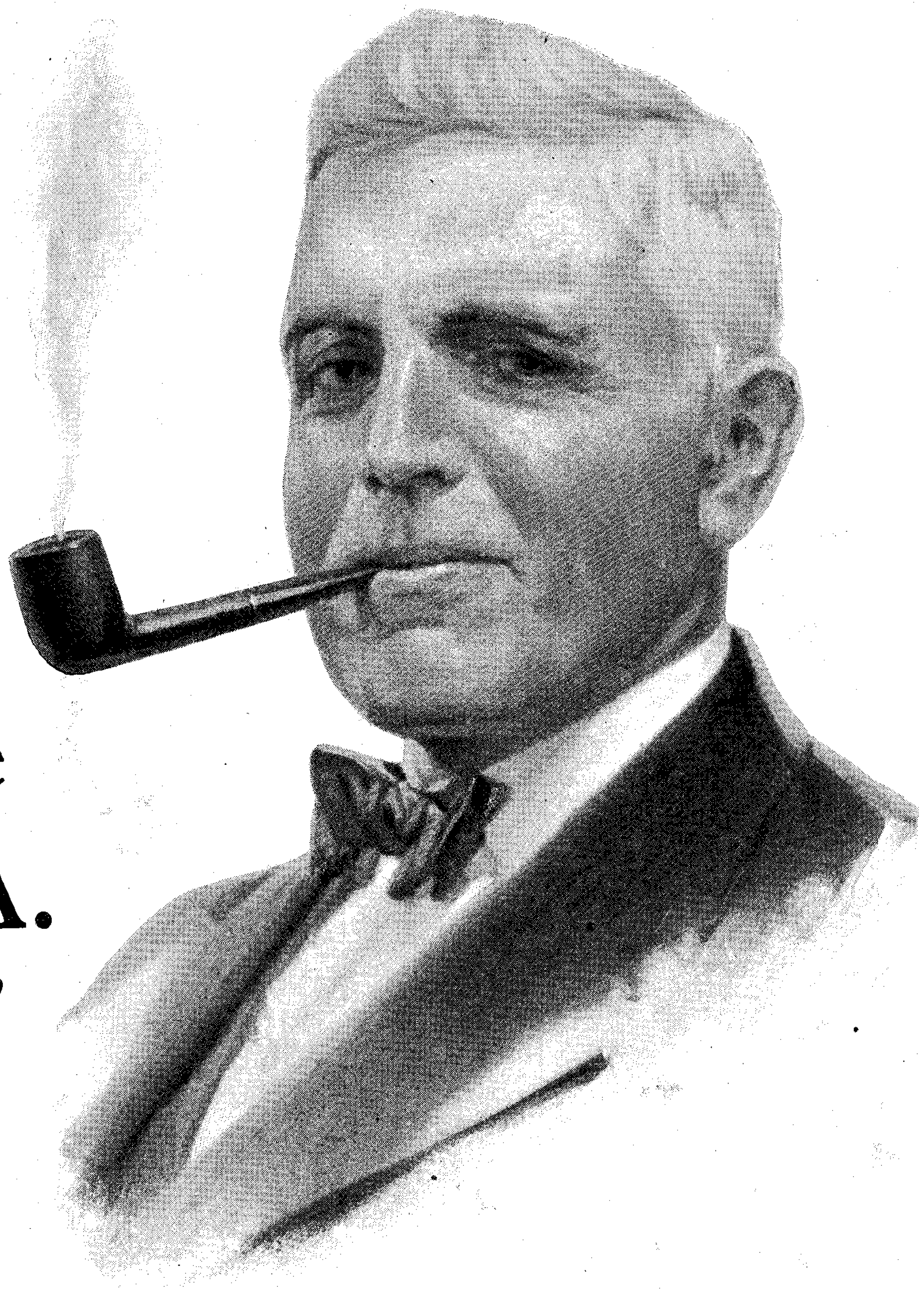
As the *Malolo* rounded Koko Head and drew near Waikiki, a gaily decorated barge, carrying King Kaumualii, as the representative of King Kamehameha, and the court of the Kauai King, set forth to greet the big ship off port and extend the greetings of the people of Hawaii.

When the barge reached the *Malolo*, the marshal, bearing the staff of office, and two warriors, carrying huge kahilis, the



THE *CALIFORNIA* PLAYING TAG BETWEEN TWO OCEANS

A "direct offspring" of the Panama Canal, in which she is here seen, the new liner is the first steamship "of transatlantic type" to be built for the service between New York, San Francisco, and intermediate ports.



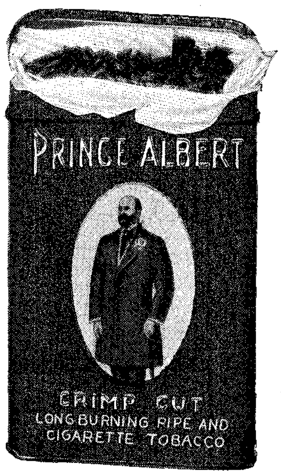
A pipe
and P.A.
—*great!*

A WONDERFUL combination for pleasure, Men. Any time. Anywhere. Just get a tidy red tin of Prince Albert, open it and treat yourself to the finest aroma that ever floated out of a package. A fragrance that tells you about a grand taste to come. You can't wait to load up and light up.

The first puff comes through a winner. Cool as a bailiff ringing your doorbell. Sweet as the thought that he has the wrong house. Mellow and mild and long-burning, with a rich, round body that bangs the old smoke-gong right on the nose every time. No two ways about it, P.A. is great smokings.

You can waste a lot of time beating about the bush-leagues, or you can take the direct road to pipe-joy . . . via Prince Albert.

When you know the deep-down contentment of a pipe and P.A., you'll know why the National Joy Smoke outsells every other brand. Get going today with good old P.A., and you'll say with me: "A pipe and P.A.—*great!*"

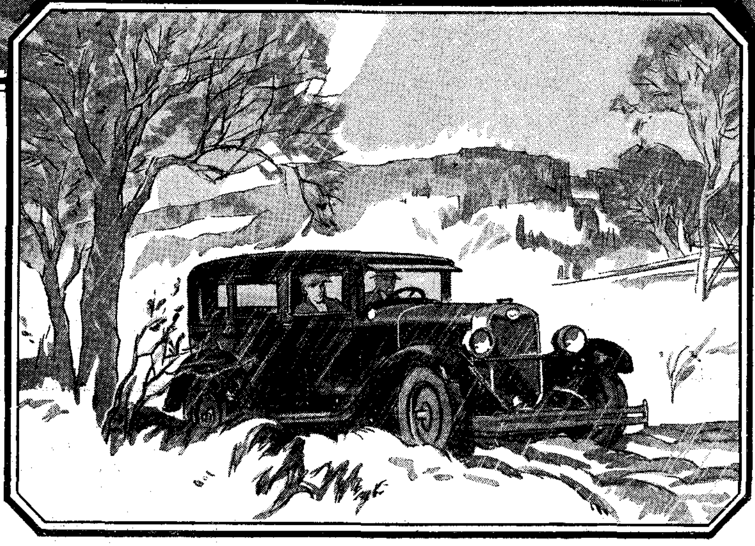


You get such a lot in every way—there are TWO full ounces in every tin.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1928, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



Panels finished in Duco are mounted on racks and exposed for years to the elements to find out in a practical way the durability of Duco under the action of sun, wind, and rain, hail and snow, the dirt from city streets, and the soot from nearby chimneys.

GENERAL

DUCO – *a product of*
THE OPEN MIND

TO finish a high grade automobile body used to require thirty days. The whole process of production was held up in the paint shop, increasing the cost of cars to the purchaser; and the paint finish, when completed, was easily scratched and subject to rapid deterioration by the elements.

Experts in the DuPont Company had been working long to produce a quicker drying finish of more durable beauty and longer wear.

In the manufacture of toys a finish was being sprayed onto the product, but it dried too fast for use on the large body of an automobile. Research work by paint manufacturers had shown the impossibility of achieving any decided advance through the improvement or modification of paint.

In cooperation the DuPont and General Motors engineers, after thousands of trials and failures, finally produced Duco. Oakland, a General Motors car, was the first to adopt it.

Today Duco has become an asset not merely to General Motors, but to the better grades of cars throughout the industry. The advantage to car buyers—in manufacturing savings, which can be put back into the car in increased quality, and in the more attractive and durable finish of the cars—amounts to millions of dollars a year.

The story of Duco is a striking example of what scientists can achieve when they work together with large resources—and with an open mind.

PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MOTORS

"A car for every purse and purpose"

CHEVROLET
PONTIAC
OLDSMOBILE
OAKLAND
BUICK
LASALLE
CADILLAC
All with Body by Fisher

GENERAL MOTORS
TRUCKS

YELLOW CABS AND
COACHES

• • •

FRIGIDAIRE
Electric Refrigerators

• • •

DELCO-LIGHT
Electric Plants

• • •

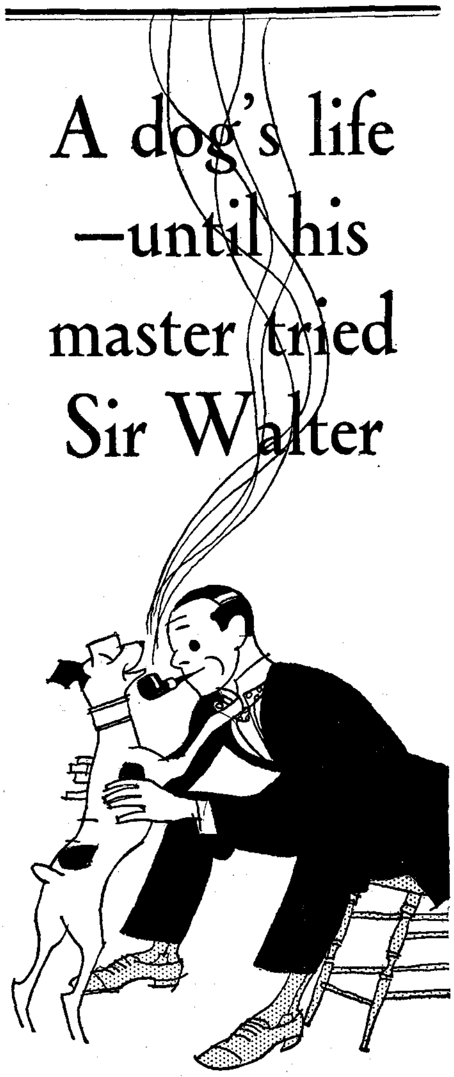
Delco-Remy Electrical Equipment • Harrison Radiators • Delco-Remy Lovejoy Shock Absorbers Jacox Steering Gears • A C Spark Plugs • A C Speedometers • A C Oil Filters • New Departure Ball Bearings • Jaxon Rims, Wheels and Tire Carriers • Brown-Lipe-Chapin Differentials • Hyatt Roller Bearings • Inland Steering Wheels • Klaxon Horns

• • •

General Motors passenger cars, Frigidaire electric refrigerators and Delco-Light electric plants may be purchased on the low-cost GMAC Time Payment Plan

TUNE IN—General Motors Family Radio Party. Every Monday evening. 9:30 Eastern Standard Time. WEAF and 29 other stations associated with N. B. C.

MOTORS



NOT so dumb, Fido. You know the difference between a strong pipe and a mild one, don't you? So do the thousands of pipe lovers who have discovered Sir Walter's favorite pipe tobacco. It's mild. It's mellow. It's satisfying. And it's fresh to the last pipeful in the tin. An inner wrapping of heavy gold foil protects its fragrance and flavor.

LIMITED OFFER
If your favorite tobacconist does not carry Sir Walter Raleigh, send us his name and address. In return for this courtesy, we'll be delighted to send *you* without charge a full size tin of this *milder* pipe mixture.
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

B&W PRODUCT

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Who discovered how good a pipe can be

It's milder

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

emblem of royalty, preceded the king aboard. Following the king came two more warriors with kahilis, four high chiefs, one of them a chanter, the bearer of a cooked suckling pig, ten singers, two dancers, and more than a score of beautiful Hawaiian girls, representing the six main islands of the group. . . .

Two huge leis, probably the largest flower leis ever made in Hawaii, were carried by King Kaumualii's followers to decorate the bow of the great ship itself. One of these leis, sent by the Order of Kamehameha, was a sixty-foot garland of maile (a fragrant Hawaiian leaf), and the other, a thirty-six-foot garland of red ixora, was sent by the Hale o na Alii o Hawaii (House of Chiefs of Hawaii).

That was late last year. In January of this year the *Malolo* lost its title for size, altho not for speed, to another boat, the *California*, ordered by Panama-Pacific Line for service between New York and California ports. Of this newer vessel we read in *The Pacific Marine Review:*

> The *California* is a direct offspring of the Panama Canal. Had it not been completed, the present building program of her owners, the International Mercantile Marine Company, calling for this splendid vessel of 22,000 gross tons and 32,450 tons displacement, and two others like her, would not have been projected. In 1915, the first year the Canal was opened to traffic, the company instituted its Panama-Pacific Line service between New York and California ports with two of its older transatlantic liners, the *Kroonland* and the *Finland*. Interrupted by the war, the service was resumed with the addition of two other ships of the transatlantic type. It has since prospered until the order for the construction of three of the largest and finest liners built under the flag has resulted.
>
> In type the *California* is unique among the vessels engaged in intercoastal service, since she is the first steamship of transatlantic type to be built especially for service through the Panama Canal. Details of the type have been modified, as a matter of course, to meet the requirements of voyages that are largely through subtropical waters, but to all intents and purposes the new ship is an ocean-liner of the highest class, in every feature of construction and equipment, and the first of her kind to be designed expressly for the run between New York, San Francisco, and intermediate ports.
>
> Her length is 601 feet, breadth 80 feet, depth of hull 52 feet, and total depth from upper deck to keel, 100 feet. She has capacity for 8,000 tons of freight and 750 passengers. Her maximum speed is 21¾ statute miles an hour, and tho she will be run on regulated schedules to insure arrival at Havana and the Canal at stated hours, she will clip two days from the existing passage of fifteen days between New York and California.
>
> Study of the dignified interiors of early American mansions in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and notable examples of Colonial rooms preserved in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, inspired the style in which the *California's* public apartments have been decorated.

The *California*, the world's largest commercial vessel with electric propulsion, will be followed soon, we read, by a sister ship, now under construction.

To return to the *Malolo*, she has been hailed by naval and shipping experts as an acquisition of highest importance. *Marine Engineering and Shipping Age*, has pronounced her "undoubtedly the finest sea-going passenger vessel ever constructed in this country." Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who was a passenger on the first trip, was quoted as follows by *The Times* when the *Malolo* sailed:

> "We should build more ships of the type of the *Malolo*, and do less verbal fighting over cruisers. Money spent on vessels of this type would not be idle in peace, and would be valuable because of their convertibility as auxiliaries in time of war."
>
> When Admiral Benson was asked if it was true, as reported, that the *Malolo* had been constructed with bases for gun turrets and allotments of space for other armored equipment, he said:
>
> "There are no turrets on this ship, but I will say that the *Malolo* has much more in her construction than I care to talk about or that has been revealed."

The *Malolo* will cut the time between San Francisco and Honolulu to four days, while the *California* will reduce the fifteen days required between New York and San Francisco to thirteen.

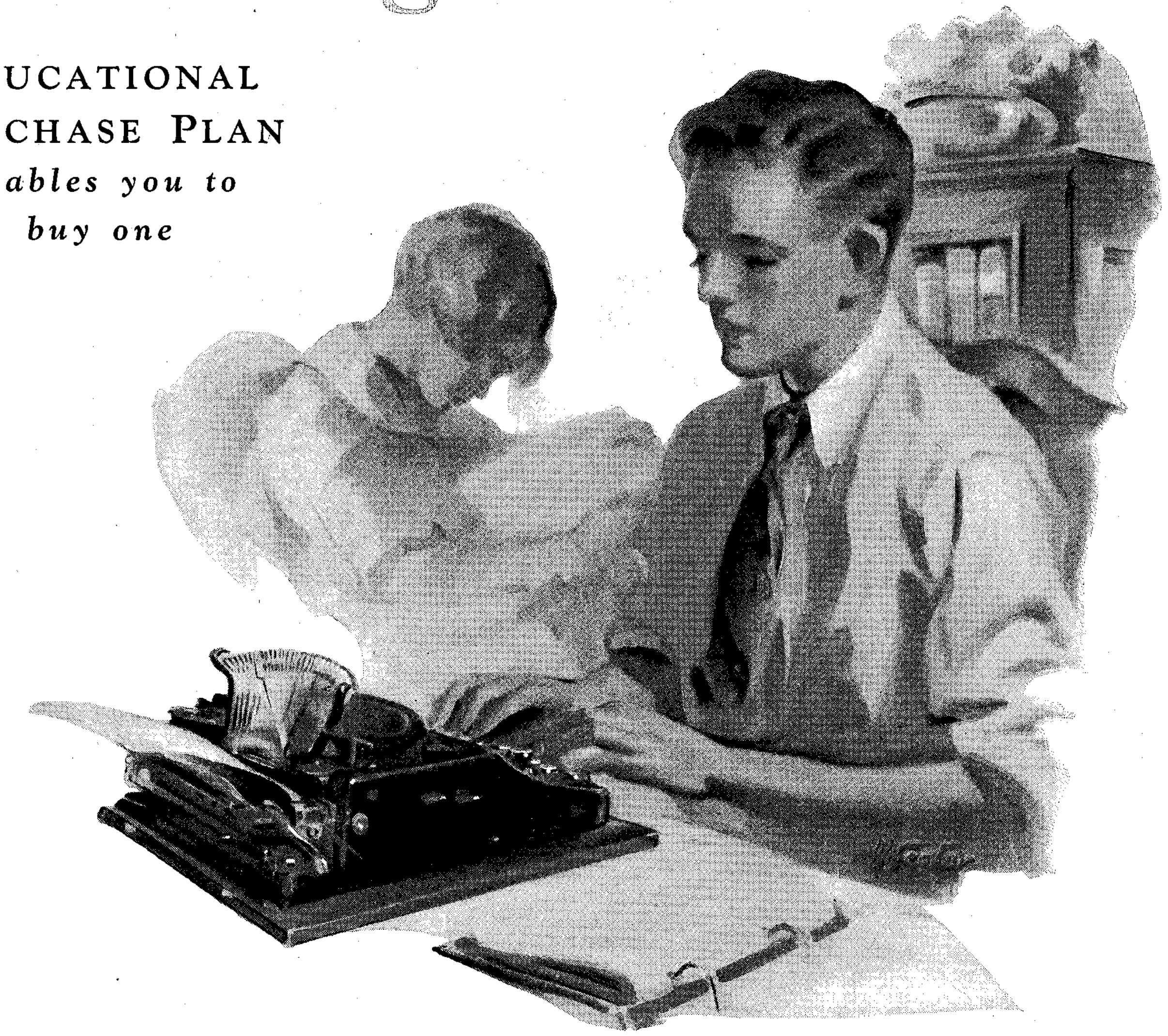
HOW CHINESE FIGHT FANS BET ON CRICKET DEMPSEYS AND TUNNEYS

THE Chinese village is gay with decorations and noisy with rejoicing. Music sounds. Gongs are clanged. Flags snap in the wind. A procession winds through the streets, the tablet of victory preceding all, while the jubilant owner struts with his overjoyed compatriots, carrying his victorious cricket home from the fight. The sunshine of his glory falls on the entire community. The village will become as celebrated as an American town which produced a golf or baseball champion. The relation of Chinese to crickets, says a New York *Sun* article on cricket fighting, based on an article in *The Scientific American*, presents one of the most startling characteristics and one of the most curious chapters of culture-historical development. The little insect is dear to us as a cheery hearthside companion; but we learn as we read that he is dear to the Chinese in a strikingly different way:

> Many Chinese people rear hundreds of crickets in their homes, and have several rooms stacked with the jars which shelter the insects. The rich employ experts to look after theirs. As soon as you enter a house like this, you are greeted by a deafening noise, which a Chinese is able to stand for any length of time.
>
> It is quite a common sight to see the idlers congregated in the tea-houses and laying their crickets out on the tables. Their masters wash the gourd containers with hot tea and chew chestnuts and beans to feed them. Then they listen to

Every student needs a Remington Portable

EDUCATIONAL PURCHASE PLAN
enables you to buy one



THE vast number of students using Remington Portable proves that every student REALLY needs a typewriter—not only to master the art of typewriting, but for the preparation of his lessons and home work. In the primary grades, in high school and college—all through their school life it is a constant inspiration to greater effort and a positive aid to self-expression.

No other typewriter is so ideally built for students. It is the smallest and lightest of all standard-keyboard Portables, yet it does beautiful work—the equal of any office typewriter—and accommodates full width paper and large envelopes. It possesses every writing feature required in a modern portable machine.

You can select any standard style of type—Pica, Elite, Medium Roman, Gothic, Microtype, etc. If you prefer a machine in colors, there is an almost limitless assortment of *de Luxe* Remington Portables at no increase in price.

And its durability is proved—not merely promised.

To enable every student to obtain a Remington Portable, we suggest the special educational purchase plan.

Almost from the time we made the first practical typewriter in 1874, we have allowed convenient terms, whenever that best suited the business or family budget of the purchaser. But we have never made a more generous offer than the present educational plan by which students everywhere may now own and use Remington Portables.

Use the convenient coupon for details.

This purchase plan may be utilized by all who desire a portable typewriter. Just use the convenient coupon.

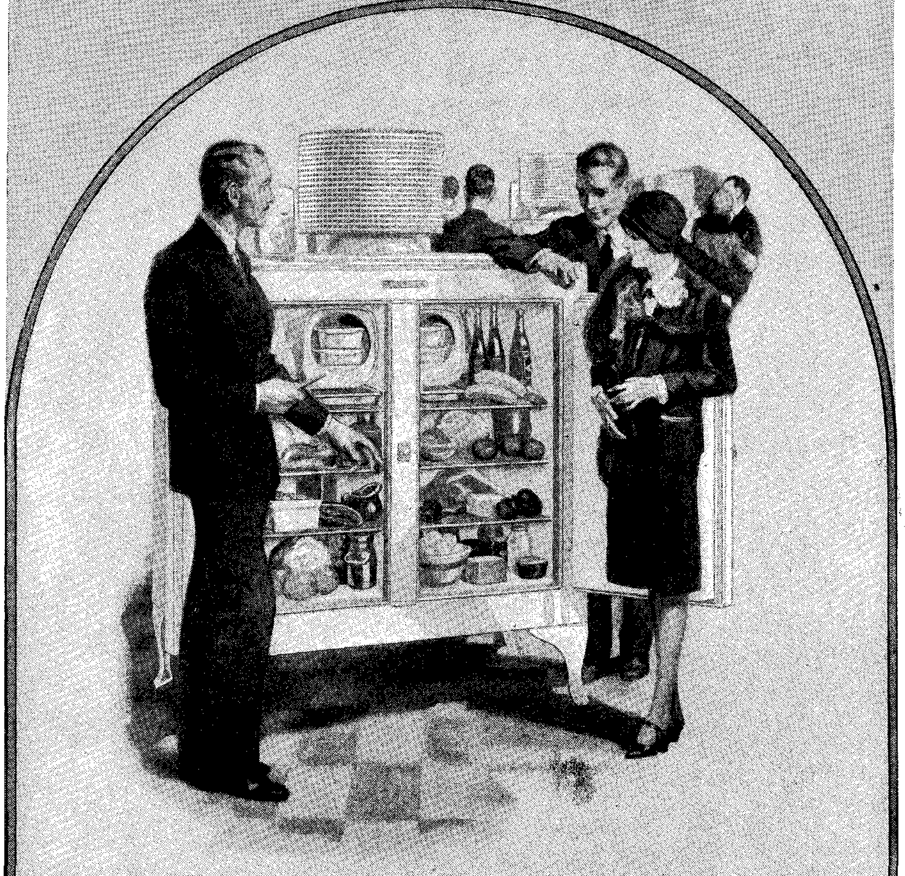
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY
374 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Division of
Remington Rand
BUSINESS SERVICE *INC.*

REMINGTON · KARDEX · RAND · SAFE-CABINET
DALTON · POWERS · KALAMAZOO
BAKER-VAWTER · LINE-A-TIME
LIBRARY BUREAU

REMINGTON RAND BUSINESS SERVICE
374 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Please send details of your educational purchase plan without obligation to me.

....
Name

....
Address



Judge *value* by these things

simplicity • *economy* • *quietness* • *roominess*

THE General Electric Refrigerator is so simple that it hasn't a single exposed moving part. It hasn't a belt or a fan or a drain pipe. It has no connections or stuffing boxes. It never needs oiling because the hermetically sealed casing which holds *all* the mechanism also holds a permanent supply of oil.

A specially designed motor of low horse-power, but high efficiency, uses very little current. Then, too, the top-unit design allows all the heat generated to rise above the box—not through it. Standards of quietness vary so widely that we can only invite you to listen to the refrigerators yourself to find how quietly they operate.

The remarkable compactness of the chilling chamber gives each model the greatest shelf area for food.

The fact that these refrigerators are the product of General Electric research is your *greatest* guarantee of value.

There is a wide range of models and prices. Write for a completely descriptive booklet D-3.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerator

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION DEPARTMENT *of* GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
HANNA BUILDING CLEVELAND, OHIO

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

their songs and boast of their grinding powers. The Chinese cricket books give many elaborate rules for proper feeding, which vary with the different species.

The fighting crickets receive particular attention and nourishment, a dish consisting of a bit of rice mixed with fresh cucumbers, boiled chestnuts, lotus seeds and mosquitoes. When the time for the fight draws near, they get a tonic in the form of a bouillon made from the root of a certain flower. Some fanciers allow themselves to be stung by mosquitoes, and when these are full of blood, they are given their favorite pupils. In order to stir their ferocity prior to a bout, they are sometimes also compelled to fast. As soon as it is recognized from their slow movements that they are sick, they are fed on small red insects gathered in water.

It seems that generations of experience with fighting crickets, which they believe to be reincarnations of great heroes of the past, have enabled the Chinese to accomplish what might be called natural selection. There is also a thorough understanding of the insect's diseases, we read. And now for the fighting itself:

The tournaments take place in an open space, on a public square, or in a special house, termed autumn amusements. There are heavyweight, middle, and lightweight champions. The wranglers are always matched on equal terms, according to size, weight and color, and are carefully weighed on a pair of tiny scales at the opening of each contest. A silk cover is spread over a table, on which are placed the pottery jars containing the warring crickets.

As a rule the two adversaries facing each other will first endeavor to flee, but the thick walls of the bowl or jar are set up as an invincible barrier to this attempt at desertion. Now the referee, who is called "army commander" or "director of the battle," intercedes, announcing the contestants and reciting the history of their past performances, and spurs the two parties on to combat. For this purpose he avails himself of the tickler (usually rat whiskers attached to a reed), and first stirs their heads and the ends of their tails, finally their large hind legs.

The two opponents thus excited stretch out their antennæ, which the Chinese not inaptly designate "tweezers," and jump at each other's heads. The antennæ, or tentacles, are their chief weapons. One of the belligerents will soon lose one of its horns, while the other may retort by tearing off one of the enemy's legs. The two combatants become more and more ferocious, and fight each other mercilessly. The struggle usually ends in the death of one of them, and it often occurs that the stronger one pounces upon the body of its opponent, severing its head completely.

Cricket fights in China have developed into a veritable passion. Bets are concluded and large sums are wagered on the prospective champions. The stakes are in some cases very large, and at single matches held in Canton are said to have sometimes aggregated $100,000.

Choice champions fetch prices up to $100, the value of a good horse in China, and owners of famous crickets travel long distances to meet their competitors.

PRESIDENTS, ACTORS, MILLIONAIRES TRY THEIR HANDS AT INVENTION

WILLIAM G. McADOO'S fingers were burned at a picnic when he picked up a metal thermos bottle cap-cup, full of hot coffee. So he went home and invented a heat-proof cap. To such chance circumstances the world is indebted for many of the 1,650,000 inventions which Aubrey D. McFadyen, associate examiner of the patent office, tells us in *Popular Science Monthly* have been registered since January 31, 1791. On that date George Washington as President and Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State, inventors themselves, signed the first American patent, issued to Francis Bailey for a type punch. Since then, we learn, everybody, from Presidents to prisoners, has been inventing, and it excites no surprize, Mr. McFadyen writes, when an eminent pianist patents an automobile attachment, a pugilist a monkey-wrench, or a scion of one of the nation's wealthiest families a shoe-polishing device. We read further, finding that:

The backbone of the Patent Office, so to speak, is the professional inventor—the man who makes a business of finding new ways to do things, or new things to do, in his own particular field, which is the field in which he earns his livelihood. Thomas A. Edison is one of the most prolific, with 1,078 patents to his credit down to August, 1927; but the man who leads all is Ethan I. Dodds, of Central Valley, New York, who has taken out more than 1,800 patents.

Mr. Dodds's patents all relate to railroading. His reputation is such that when he says a thing will work, railroad companies go ahead and use it without waiting until somebody else experiments with it.

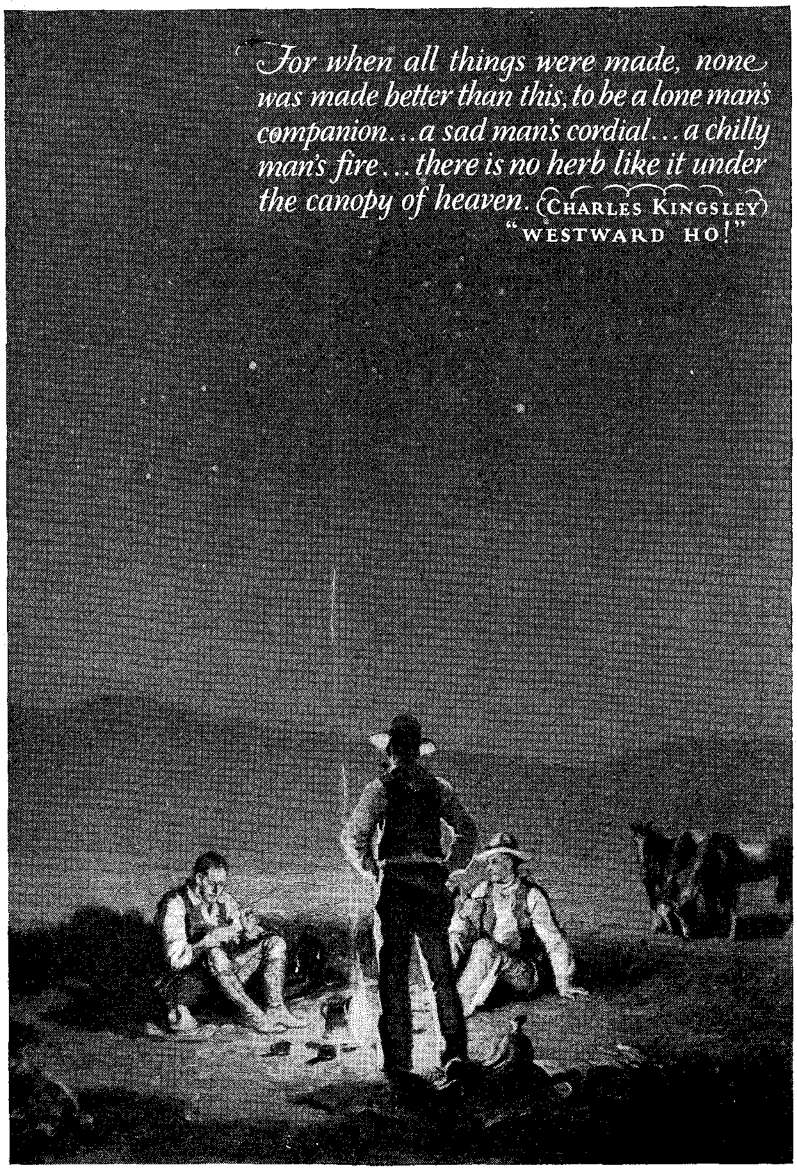
But for every Dodds and Edison and Peter Cooper Hewitt, the three most prolific professional inventors America has produced, there are thousands of amateur inventors whose ideas are ingenious enough to be patentable but of doubtful commercial value.

That is true, for example, of the sole invention credited to Abraham Lincoln, the model of which is one of the few preserved by the Patent Office at Washington. For years the office required working models of all inventions to be filed with the applications, and the old model room was a veritable museum. That requirement was abrogated, but a few of the more historic and interesting old models have been kept, among them that on which Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield, Illinois, obtained Patent No. 6469, on March 10, 1849, for a means of buoying vessels over shoals.

As a young man Lincoln had made the trip by flatboat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and had noted the troubles of navigators on the shoals. After steamboats had begun to replace flatboats he conceived the idea of attaching buoyant chambers, much like huge bellows, to the sides of the boats, to be inflated or otherwise forced open by the steamboat when the steamboat went aground on a shoal. The added buoyancy was supposed to lighten the draft of the vessel so that it would float off the shoal. It is not of record that anybody ever tried Lincoln's invention.

Lincoln was not the only man to become President of the United States who did a little inventing on the side, tho he was

Pipe smokers:



For when all things were made, none was made better than this, to be a lone man's companion... a sad man's cordial... a chilly man's fire... there is no herb like it under the canopy of heaven. CHARLES KINGSLEY "WESTWARD HO!"

© 1928 LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

'ROUND campfires on the plains of New Mexico or around fireplaces in the clubs of New York . . . wherever men know the joy and comfort of a pipe of good tobacco, there you'll find Granger Rough Cut.

Made to meet the particular requirements of pipe-smokers Granger comes mighty close to pipe-perfection. It's just about the finest tobacco you ever put in your pipe.

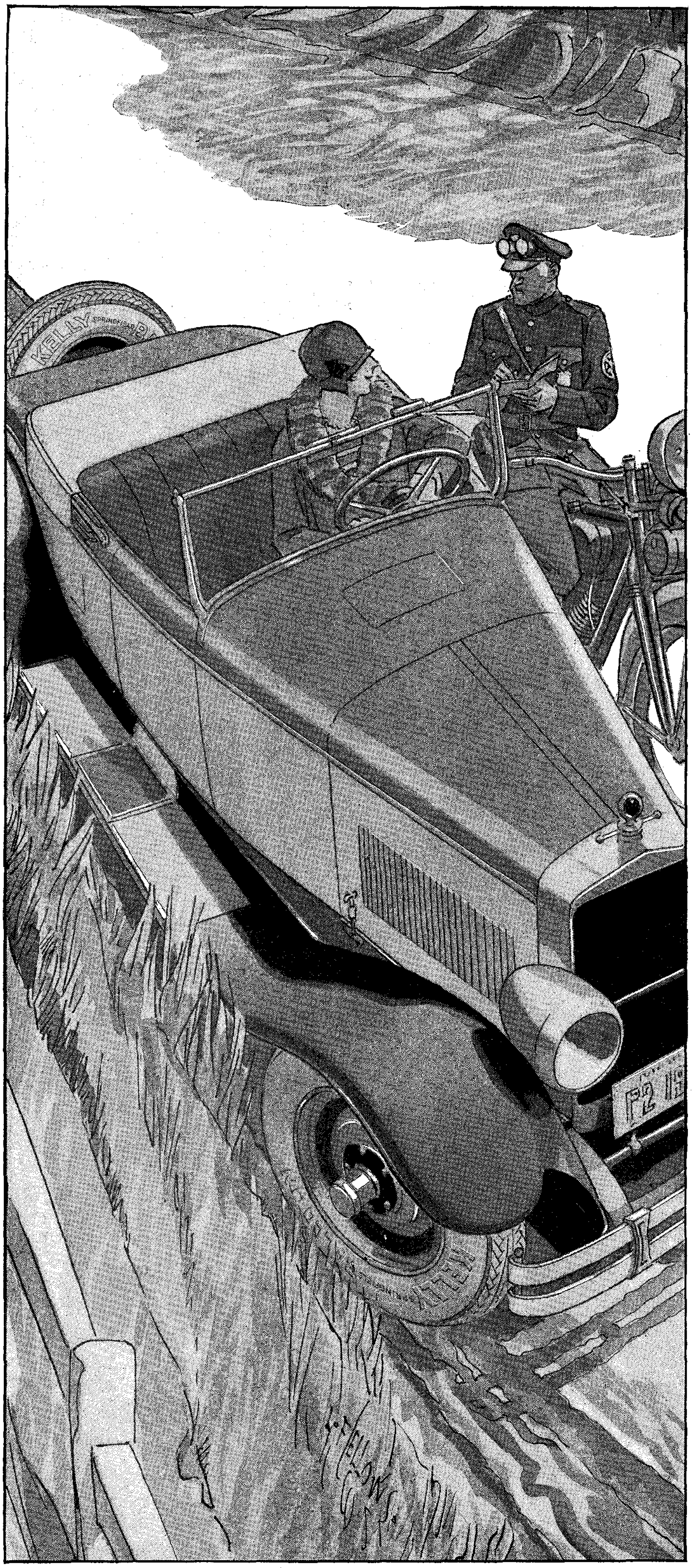
Smoke Granger a week and you'll smoke it for life!

GRANGER
ROUGH CUT
PIPE TOBACCO

No costly tin; sensibly packed in heavy foil; hence the popular price.

10c

GRANGER
ROUGH CUT



"Oh, but you must be mistaken, officer; I would never dare to drive that fast on these old tires—why, they've gone over 20,000 miles."

"You might get by with that if they weren't Kelly-Springfields, but you can try it on the judge."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the only one to take out a patent. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were both inventors.

Of Jefferson we learn that:

He originated the swivel chair, the folding buggy top, the three-legged folding camp stool, and the modern type of plowshare, among other inventions still in use to-day. A writing-desk with an adjustable top, which could be folded for traveling, designed by Jefferson and possibly made by his own hands, tho more probably by one of the negro carpenters among his slaves, is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

General Washington's inventions, recorded in his diary, include a "wine coaster" and a seeding plow. The former came through an incident involving a silver dinner service ordered by Washington through his friend, Gouverneur Morris, sojourning in Paris.

The set contained a wine cooler, then an essential factor of formal hospitality. The President worked out an idea for a holder akin to the old-fashioned castor used for condiments. He wrote that the castor outfit would be "more convenient for passing the bottles from one to another than the handling of each bottle separately, by which it often happens that one bottle moves, another stops, and all are in confusion."

The statesman-warrior-inventor thus described his device: "There should be two of them—one for each end of the table; with flat bottom, with or without feet, open at the sides, but with a raised rim, as castor stands have, and an upright by way of handle in the middle."

The first public try-out of the Washington coaster took place at a State dinner at which diplomats and other distinguished guests hailed the Presidential contribution to the comfort of dining, which became the vogue in fashionable circles. The name "coaster" came from the fact that each basket had a roller which made it easily moved along the surface of the table.

Washington, regarded to-day as a gentleman-farmer, spent much of his time in devising inventions for farm uses, we read. Thus, the writer turns to Washington's diary and gives us this entry for March 26, 1760:

"Spent the day in making a new plow of my own invention."

Further entries read:

"March 27. Set plow to work and found she answered very well in the lower pasture.

"April 5. Made another plow, the same as my former, except that it has two eyes and the other one."

In 1786 Washington made and used a "barrel plow" for sowing grain. This device had "a spiked roler with the harrow at the tale over it, which I found very efficaceous in breaking the clods and pulverizing the earth." The twelve holes of the plow discharged the grain too rapidly. By plugging all but four holes he finally made it work.

Neither Washington nor Jefferson made any money from his inventions. It was beneath the dignity of a gentleman, Jefferson wrote, to take money for the product of his brain and hands! Benjamin Franklin, not regarding himself as a gentleman, nor so accepted by the standards of his day, did not hesitate to turn his many inventions to practical and commercial account.

The Franklin stove, a cast-iron fireplace which can be set up in any part of a room and connected with the chimney by a pipe, was the first step toward modern heating systems. It was the first heating device, in fact, in which most of the heat did not go up the chimney; in many old houses in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and other cities with a Colonial background, these stoves are still used.

On Franklin's copper-plate press he printed the first paper money used in New Jersey. He invented a mangle for pressing linen, and a clock that showed hours, minutes, and seconds on three revolving wheels. Another gift of his genius was a mechanical arm for taking books down from high shelves. He first made spectacles with double lenses for reading and distance, and suggested many improvements for air-pumps, guns, and carriage wheels.

The Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, head of Union College, Schenectady, from 1804 to 1866, invented the first stove for burning anthracite, and secured patents on this and other heating apparatus, from which he accumulated a large fortune without interrupting his educational work. On his inventions the great stove manufacturing industry of Troy was based.

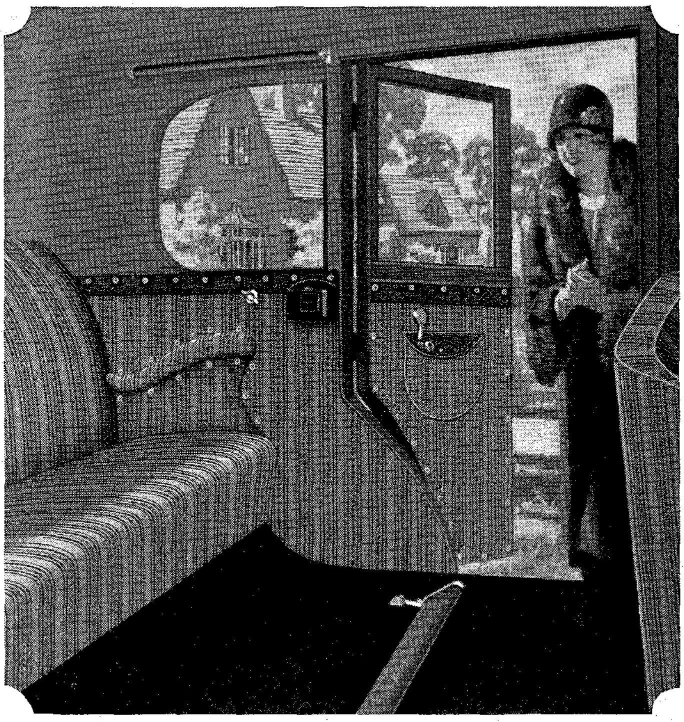
Dr. Nott's wood-stove, for the rooms of students, was known from its peculiar shape as "The Coffin." His most picturesque invention was a "Three-Wheeled Chariot," an improvement on the "One Hoss Shay." The body was supported by a rear axle on two wheels, while the third wheel, in front, turned with the shafts, enabling short turns to be made. With the student body of Union College there was a tradition that Dr. Nott was translated, like Elijah, and that the Three-Wheeled Chariot was the agency of translation!

Among American men of letters the late Samuel L. Clemens stands among the very first in the affection of the reading public, but few know that Mark Twain was an amateur inventor, and that one, at least, of his inventions made money for him—tho he lost more money on another man's invention. He financed an inventor named Paige, who was trying to make a type-setting machine; Mark Twain's own early experiences as a printer interested him in this problem. But before Paige's machine reached the commercial stage, Ottmar Mergenthaler's type slug casting machine, the linotype, was on the market, and all of Clemens's investment was lost. He wrote to the publisher of a book intended to aid inventors: "If your book tells how to exterminate inventors, send me nine editions!"

Three patents were issued to Mark Twain himself, however. The first, issued December 19, 1871, was for an adjustable and detachable strap for the backs of waistcoats and trousers; the tabs to which the buckle was attached buttoned to the garments. But a tailor who had made a similar device proved priority of invention, and Clemens's patent was declared void by the Patent Office.

Then, in 1873, Clemens took out a patent for "Mark Twain's self-pasting scrap-book," which can still be bought in stationery shops. Its pages are gummed and need only be moistened to make clippings adhere to them. Hunting for the paste pot was always too much of a task for the indolent Mark! His third invention was a game to help the players remember history dates, patented in 1885.

Few names are better known than that



GLOVE
FITTING

AT YOUR DEALERS

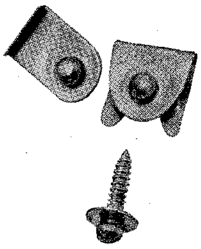
($14.00 and $16.00 for 10-piece set as illustrated)

BILTMORE
SMART DETACHABLE
DOOR and SEAT COVERS

Biltmores are the better seat covers in style, fit and refinement of finish—the result of more than 25 years experience in the production of finest upholstery covers. They afford complete protection to the car's interior, and insure greater resale value. They keep your dainty frocks and light clothes clean.

AND, because of their exquisite color harmonies and the glove-like smoothness with which they fit, they impart that deft touch of smartest tailored distinction, obtainable in no ordinary seat covers.

Every set of Biltmore covers is tailored to the individual make and model of car—made from the same master cutting patterns as the famous Warner seat covers, which sell for as much as $50.00 a set. Yet 10-piece sets for large Coaches sell as low as $14.00. Fords and Chevrolets, special prices. Fabrics are lovely blues, grays, tans and greens in cool stripes and mixtures, and trimmed with harmonizing Spanish leatherette on all wearing edges. They blend enchantingly with all popular car body colors. There are large pockets in all front door covers.



Screw studs for wood frame cars, clip studs for metal frames

Your dealer has covers in stock for your car, or he has our Catalog (listing 3300 car models for which there are individual Biltmore cutting patterns). He has swatches from which you can select and order.

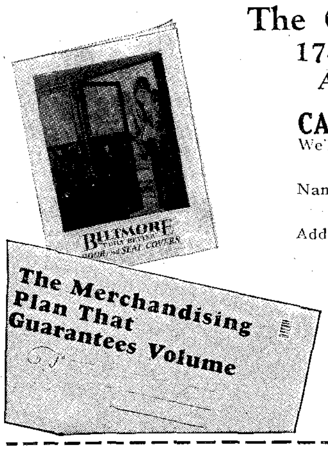
The Cincinnati Auto Specialty Company,
1743 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Makers of Biltmore Adjustable Furniture Covers

CAR OWNERS Send for free booklet and samples. Give model number and description of your car and your dealer's name. We'll see that you get quick service.

Name..

Address..

Dealer..


BILTMORE
DOOR and SEAT COVERS
The Merchandising Plan That Guarantees Volume

CAR DEALERS Write for Catalog, swatches and selling helps and merchandising plan that guarantees big volume from tiny investment, and national advertising tie-up.

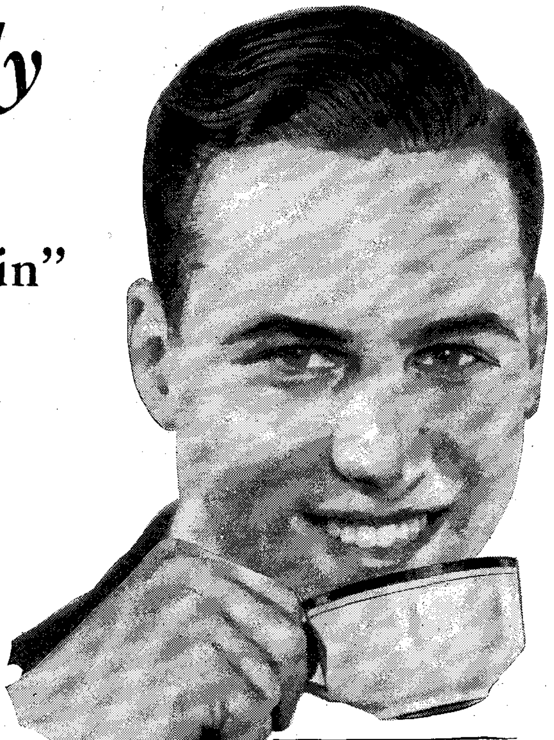
Name..

Address..

New Energy

instantly

when you feel "all in"



This unique Swiss food-drink ends let-down periods... Picks you up instantly when you're below par... Keeps you at your best all day

This 3-day test we offer will prove all

"I didn't have any pep until I tried Ovaltine. It is one of the best builders I have ever tried, and I have found something that will keep me full of pep."
N. E. Rice,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Are you letting yourself be handicapped by periods of slowed-down energy? Times during the day when you simply "lack the pep" to see things through as you should?

Seven out of ten people, it is estimated, are held back from their best work—by these all-too-common mental and physical let-downs.

Now modern science offers you a *natural* means to keep you "hitting on all six"—every minute of the day. A way that picks you up almost instantly. Both mentally and physically.

It is the delicious new Swiss food-drink called Ovaltine. Not an artificial stimulant. But a quick building-up beverage. Doctors advise it.

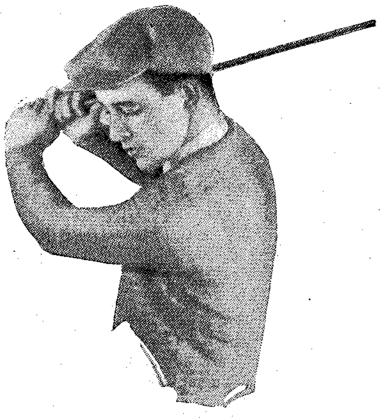
Thousands of successful people everywhere now drink Ovaltine regularly at home. In their offices. At soda fountains. It rejuvenates. It sets tired minds a-sparkle. We urge you to make a 3-day test.

Cause of loginess—how Ovaltine overcomes

Mental and physical "let-downs" are due mainly to overstrained nerves or digestive unrest—or both. Ovaltine usually overcomes this trouble, in this way:

First—It combines in easily digested form, certain vitalizing and building-up food essentials, in which your daily fare is often lacking.

One cup of Ovaltine has more real food value than 12 cups of beef extract, 7 cups of cocoa, or 3 eggs.



"I feel that Ovaltine is one of the wisest investments I ever made. I have felt better since taking Ovaltine and have more pep."
M. A. Chaffie,
Lake Odessa, Mich.

Second—Ovaltine has the power actually to digest 4 to 5 times its weight of other foods you eat. Thus a few minutes after drinking, Ovaltine is turning itself and other foods into rich, red blood.

This quick assimilation of nourishment is restoring to the entire body. Frayed nerves are soothed. Digestion goes on efficiently. Energy returns. Your mind clears and your body responds. *That is the experience of most Ovaltine users.*

Doctors recommend

You will like the flavor of Ovaltine. Unlike any drink you have ever tasted. In use in Switzerland for over 30 years. Now in universal use in England and her colonies. More than 20,000 doctors recommend it. Not only as a quick "pick-up" beverage, but because of its special dietetic properties they also recommend it for restless sleep, nerve strain, malnutrition, underweight and delicate children, nursing mothers and the aged.

A 3-day test

Drink Ovaltine, hot or cold, whenever you feel low or nervously tired. See how quickly it picks you up.

Druggists and grocers sell Ovaltine in 4 sizes for home use. Or get it at the soda fountain. But to let you try it, we will send a 3-day introductory package for 10c, to cover cost of packing and mailing. Just send in the coupon with 10c.

OVALTINE
BUILDS BODY, BRAIN AND NERVES

The Wander Co., Dept. K-7 P
180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
I enclose 10 cents to cover cost of packing and mailing. Send me your 3-day test package of Ovaltine. (*Print name and address clearly.*)

Name..
Street..
City.............................*State*..........
(One package to a person)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of Cornelius Vanderbilt, but few realize that three out of the four Americans who have borne it were inventors. The first Cornelius Vanderbilt, who began as a farm boy on Staten Island and established the first ferry service between that island and Manhattan, became captain, then owner, of the first steamboat to navigate New York Bay and the Raritan River to New Brunswick. Then he began to build steamboats from his own design, and the first successful sea-going steamships embodied many of his inventions in hull construction, as did the floating palaces he operated later on the Hudson River.

His grandson, second of the name, was not of an inventive turn, but the great grandson, the family's present head, Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, is well known among railroad men for his inventions. He was trained as a mechanical engineer, and the Vanderbilt locomotive firebox has been for years standard for certain types of locomotives, yielding an income which materially augments that from the estate he inherited.

The latest Cornelius Vanderbilt, the General's son, figures in the Patent Office records as the inventor of a shoe-polishing device issued February 8, 1921. His application describes it as about the size of a large fountain-pen. Inside the tube is a polish, which feeds into a brush attached to one end, while concealed within the tube, wound up like a roller shade, is a polishing cloth which can be readily withdrawn. It is not of record that this device has ever been placed on the market.

Col. John Jacob Astor, who went down with the *Titanic*, patented a device for cleaning macadamized roads on the general principle of a vacuum-cleaner—doubtless the result of his experience with dusty roads about his country place at Rhinebeck on the Hudson. Colonel Astor's patent, issued Febuary 13, 1894, was dedicated by him to public use without compensation, this gallant gentleman, like Washington and Jefferson, disdaining to accept money for his invention. No one, however, put the device to the test.

It is a long jump from Astors and Vanderbilts to Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist; but they are in the same class as amateur inventors, Mr. McFadyen comments as he goes on:

On April 18, 1922, while John Arthur Johnson was serving a term in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth for violation of the Mann Act, a patent was issued to him for an improved type of monkey-wrench!

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former Kaiser, took out a United States patent on May 5, 1914, just three months before the great war began, on a windshield wiper for automobiles.

Automobile devices are among the favorite inventions of amateurs. Josef Hofmann, the famous pianist, invented a steering stabilizing device, dated June 5, 1924.

Some of Mr. Hofmann's other inventions, include collapsible skates and an automatic player-piano. He has always been partial to automobiles, and thirty-four years ago built one of the first steam-propelled cars

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

in Germany, we are told, as we proceed to a consideration of actors as inventors:

Charles Ray, motion-picture star, patented on May 20, 1919, a combined automobile direction indicator and mirror to be mounted on the left front fender, or wherever the mirror best reflects what is following, and contains three electric light bulbs behind glass bearing lettering which becomes visible from behind when the lamps are switched on. By pressing the the proper button the driver can signal "Right," "Left," or "Stop" to following cars.

Women as inventors run largely to feminine or juvenile devices. Mrs. Winifred (Hudnut) Guglielmi, who explicitly states in her application that she is "professionally known as Natacha Rambova" patented a "combined coverlet and doll" on March 2, 1926, shortly before the death of her famous former husband, Rudolph Valentino.

One of the most prolific of women inventors, an amateur, is Mrs. Horatio Nelson Slater, a leader in New York and Boston society with a country place at Bar Harbor. Her two sons will eventually come into $20,000,000 left by their father, and her personal wealth is estimated at $7,000,000. The profit from her inventions she has devoted to charity.

Several of Mrs. Slater's patents relate to dolls; eyes that move sideways as well as up and down, movable eyes for rag dolls, dolls with savings banks in their heads, atomizer dolls which spray perfume, dolls' hats, smoking dolls. Mrs. Slater is also the patentee of a tape-measure holder and pincushion, a cover for loose-leaf folders on books, a military blanket, an automatic ice-gage for refrigerators, and a combined couch and chair.

Henry Ford patented a transmission mechanism for railway automotive vehicles; David Wark Griffith, improvements in the art of making motion-pictures; Bob Fitzsimmons, a new type of punching-bag support; Benjamin F. Shibe, owner of the Philadelphia Athletics, a method of making baseballs, and Eugen Sandow, famous strong man, a strength-testing device.

Those inventions seem only the natural by-products of the men's occupations, but when we find the late Oscar Hammerstein, theatrical magnate and grand opera impresario, with a whole sheaf of patents on cigar-making machinery to his credit, we wonder "how come" until we learn that cigar-making was Hammerstein's first occupation. Some of the millions he sank in the most sumptuous opera of modern times came from his machine, which supplanted most of the hand labor in the manufacture of cheap cigars. Something also he is said to have made by originating the safety drain that prevents bathtubs and lavatories from overflowing.

Professional inventors going outside their fields sometimes produce devices of little or no practical use, Mr. McFadyen warns us. Thomas A. Edison took out a patent on September 20, 1910, for a flying-machine of the helicopter type. It never flew and never will, the writer adds, and continues:

But an Irish horse doctor, John Boyd Dunlop, invented the pneumatic tire. A Pennsylvania Quaker, William Painter, invented the now universal crown stopper for bottles. Christopher Sholes, inventor of the first practical typewriter, was a printer. The automatic telephone was

Youthful **Beauty...Health** *Youthful*

A new, easy way

Slender lines, a clearer skin, a better color, new efficiency. The Burdick does the *work* of exercising for you—you get the *results.*

SCIENTIFIC, healthful, stimulating, reducing massage or rejuvenating exercise is administered at home through the wonderful new Burdick Personal Home Trainer.

No electric current touches you, but just the right sort of oscillating vibration is adjusted to your needs—mild or vigorous, at any point on the body; or normal, natural exercise is provided for those parts that need building up. And right in your own home, in the easiest and most enjoyable manner imaginable. All of the *hard work* of exercising is done by the *machine itself*—you get the benefits.

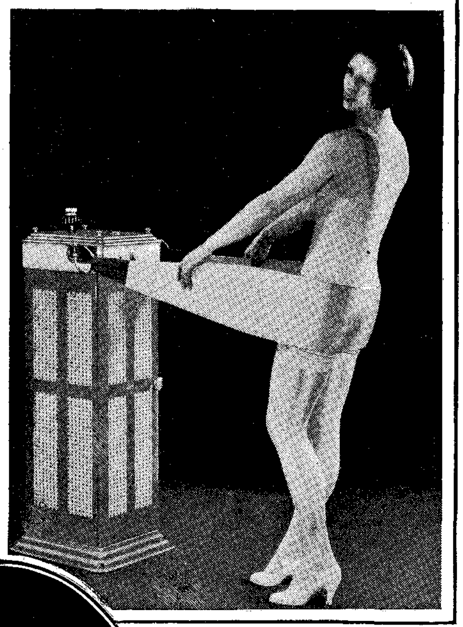
Stay Young

More symmetry of body lines, better circulation, improved digestion and elimination, more protection of the vital organs against old age, a sounder sleep, a more elastic, youthful step, a clearer skin and brighter eyes—are the rewards. Stay young in this new, better way.

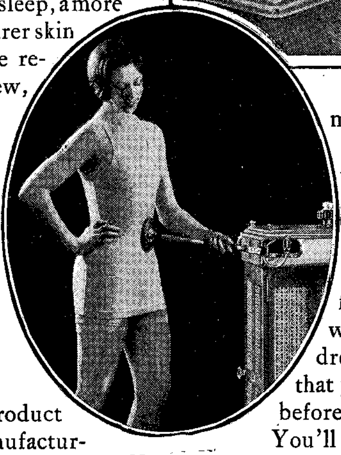
A great time *saver*, because a few minutes daily spent with the "Trainer" will put more achievement into six hours than you get from eight when not feeling up to par.

Unquestioned Reliability

The Burdick Trainer, product of the world's largest manufacturers of Precision Ultra-Violet and Infra-Red Ray Lamp Equipment for the Medical Profession, is thoroughly reliable and sound, both scientifically and mechanically. The Burdick Corporation has spent years in medical research.



Reducing the Hips



Massaging the Abdomen

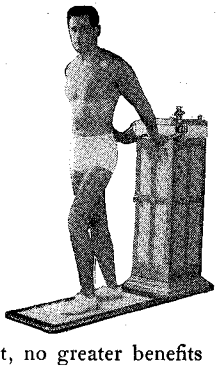
Get *All* These Features

A neat, stylish, beautifully finished cabinet encloses all working parts—out of children's way. Ten other features that you'll want. Be sure of them before you buy.

You'll find Burdick Trainers in hotels, clubs, hospitals, sanitariums and thousands of homes—used by the country's most intelligent people.

Worth Getting, Free

Send at once for the new Burdick Book, "Keeping Step With Youth," illustrating and describing just what your Burdick Personal Home Trainer can do for you and your entire family. Here are specific exercises and massage-methods for specific needs. Health and Beauty can be yours in this new, attractive way. The first step is the coupon. Mail it now.



Ask your Doctor how exerciser will fit your specific case

Men *and* Children *need it, too*

No greater sport, no greater benefits ever were derived by men and children from any apparatus than are offered by the Burdick Personal Home Trainer. The Burdick Trainer is a family affair—a family need. See your little ones develop better. Men, feel yourselves becoming fitter every day. Send now for the Burdick book, "*Keeping Step with Youth.*" Use coupon.

Tells You Just What It Does

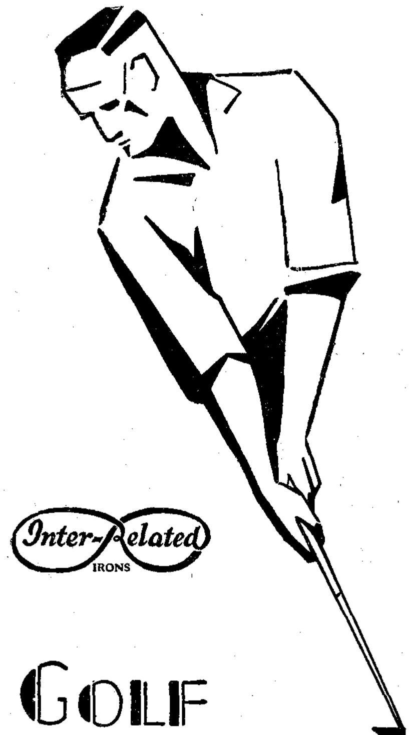
THE BURDICK CORPORATION
Dept. L. D. 324, Milton, Wisconsin

Please send me your new, complete, illustrated book, "*Keeping Step With Youth,*" without charge, and with no obligation on my part.

*Name*____________________

*Street*____________________

*City*____________ *State*__________



GOLF STABILITY

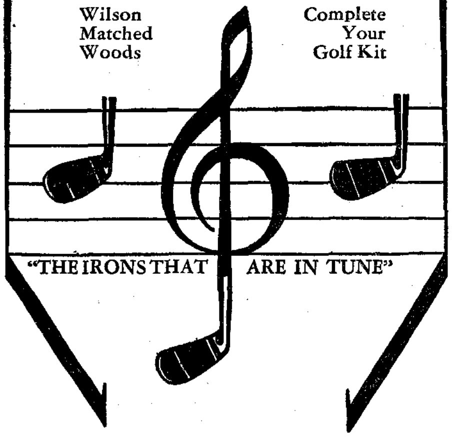
Is Based on this "In Tune" Principle

Steady, easeful golf . . . golf free from "depressions"—this is the ideal which brought Wilson's Inter-Related Irons into being. Irons that are *in tune*, each with all the others! Exactly the same in "feel." Inter-related in weight, lie, length and feel of grip—in length, feel and torsion of shaft—in balance. Good timing with one club means good timing with all. Each Wilson Inter-Related club represents one shot necessary to a successful game. Can be purchased in complete sets of nine or units of five and six clubs. A wonderful aid to your game. *Ask your Pro or Dealer.*

Three Fine Golf Balls
HOL-HI a thoroughbred in performance
$1.00 each - - - - - $10.75 per dozen
DURA-DIST guaranteed for 72 holes
75 cents each - - - - $9.00 per dozen
CHEERIO guaranteed for 54 holes
50 cents each - - - - $6.00 per dozen

Wilson Matched Woods

Complete Your Golf Kit


"THE IRONS THAT ARE IN TUNE"

Wilson
GOLF EQUIPMENT
WILSON-WESTERN SPORTING GOODS CO.
New York - Chicago - San Francisco

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

invented by a Kansas City undertaker, Almon B. Strowger, who thought a rival had bribed telephone operators to bungle his calls.

It was a New Jersey preacher, Hannibal Goodwin, who revolutionized the photographic industry and made motion-pictures possible, by the invention of the celluloid film for making negatives. The first machine for knitting stockings was invented in Queen Elizabeth's day by William Lee, a professor at Cambridge.

Among the more or less famous persons in other fields of activity who figure also as inventors we find Maude Adams, actress, working in the laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady to perfect a device for showing motion-pictures in full color by daylight. Herbert L. Satterlee, brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has his private laboratory in which he works on X-ray and radio inventions.

ROMANCE OF RUBBER AS A BOUNCING INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS stood on a Haitian beach in 1493 and watched some red men playing with a lively ball. It bounced better, says the old historian, than the "wind balls of Castile." It was made, the discoverer was told, from the dried juice of a tree. Columbus, searching for gold, could not realize that this substance with which savages amused themselves would one day yield more wealth than all the mines he hoped to find. There is a certain poetic justice, too, writes Eunice Fuller Barnard in the New York *Times* Magazine, in the fact that this rubber wealth was ultimately to come from the East Indies, where Columbus supposed himself to be, and where the New World rubber seeds were long afterward to be taken. So "India rubber" earned its name.

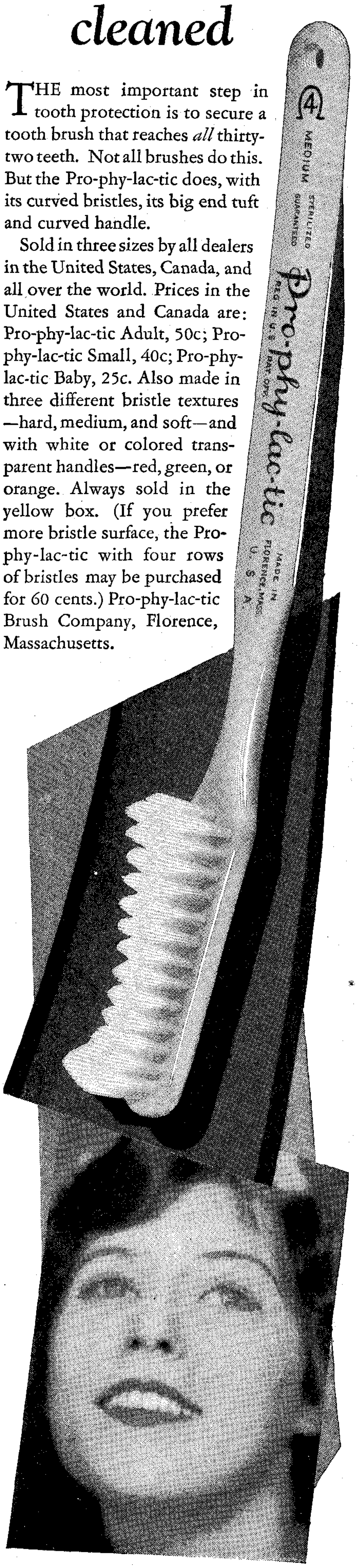
How the unregarded juice of a jungle tree has come to be a prize haggled for in special Exchanges of two continents is the mushroom romance of a scant century, says the writer, continuing:

> For only 400 years has rubber been known to civilized men, and for the first 300 it was put to little use. Only since 1839 has it become a necessity in any sense. To-day baseball, football, tennis, and golf, hospital equipment, electrical insulation, fire and rain protection, and countless other human interests and activities are dependent on rubber. Only in the last twenty years, since the automobile, has rubber been one of the major agricultural, industrial, commercial, and chemical interests of the globe. It makes one realize how young the modern era is.
>
> In this new romance England and America have played sharply distinct rôles. England early saw in rubber a crop to be planted and cultivated. The United States, worrying no more about source and supply than if rubber had been heavenly manna, put its immense inventive genius to work on rubber manufactures. From

Every tooth *reached*
Every crevice *cleaned*

THE most important step in tooth protection is to secure a tooth brush that reaches *all* thirty-two teeth. Not all brushes do this. But the Pro-phy-lac-tic does, with its curved bristles, its big end tuft and curved handle.

Sold in three sizes by all dealers in the United States, Canada, and all over the world. Prices in the United States and Canada are: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. Also made in three different bristle textures —hard, medium, and soft—and with white or colored transparent handles—red, green, or orange. Always sold in the yellow box. (If you prefer more bristle surface, the Pro-phy-lac-tic with four rows of bristles may be purchased for 60 cents.) Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, Florence, Massachusetts.



> this long-standing difference in national psychology has flashed the conflict to-day.
>
> The history of rubber might be looked upon as a slowly developing drama in four acts. The first and longest—the three centuries of discovery and idleness—was really only a prelude. Then the only actors were a few fever-racked natives of the Brazilian jungle and an occasional inquiring, experimenting white man. With the lone American who, by inventing the process of vulcanization, made possible the infinite train of our rubber manufactures, the second act may be said to have begun. Two generations later, with the successful cultivation of rubber in the Far East, came the third, or British, act. The fourth or modern one, ushered in by an automobile horn, is mainly the interaction of these two forces.
>
> As for the stage, it has spread to include the world, with all sorts and conditions of men as important actors—New York brokers, Ohio tire kings, Chinese coolies, Javanese, Hindus, middle-class British investors, members of Parliament, Africans, South American diplomats, Congressmen, inventors.

When a century had passed from the time the curtain rose on the drama of rubber on the beach in Haiti, the Portuguese had reached the Amazon and seen its giant rubber trees, from the juice of which the natives made waterproof shoes. We read on:

> But it was not until the eighteenth century that a French botanist-explorer identified the Brazilian Hevea tree, and described the native way of using the gum to waterproof cloth. Later, Brazil sent the King of Portugal a full set of rubber clothes. By 1770 a ball of the new material found its way to England, where Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, named it rubber, because it would rub out pencil marks. Immediately it had a boom among the artists, and the price touched the highest mark ever recorded—75 cents for a cubic inch.
>
> By the early 1800s Brazil was exporting rubber shoes and water-bottles, and the first factories for making waterproof cloth were started in England and America, including the famous one of Mackintosh, who gave his name to the raincoat. But all these products were of little use except in the mildest of weather. In summer they would melt and run. In winter they stood out stiffly like crackly tents.

Charles Goodyear, a Yankee hardware merchant gone bankrupt, arrested for debt in Philadelphia, and compelled to live within the prison limits while struggling to keep out of jail itself, now enters the drama. Prison, we learn, did not lessen his interest in rubber, and there he worked:

> He melted his first pound of India rubber and began years of unsuccessful experiment. He heated his rubber over the kitchen fire, kneaded it and rolled it out with the family rolling pin. Magnesia, lime, aqua fortis—various chemicals he combined with it in the effort to find one that would keep it in stable consistency.
>
> For a while he worked in a borrowed room in Gold Street, New York, helped by a friendly druggist who gave him chemicals on credit. For a moment success seemed to be within his grasp. With aqua fortis he had seemingly produced a waterproof cloth that would not melt. He took his

From Girlhood Days

she used this dentifrice and now her SMILE is envied everywhere

Miss Lynch as a schoolgirl

AS a child, that radiant smile, revealing two rows of beautiful white clean teeth, brought her admirers, invitations, friends.

And, as a child, she began using Colgate's. "It is so long ago," she declares, "I cannot remember when I bought my first tube."

The photograph shows you the kind of smile she has today, and in that smile you see how little change the years have made in that stunning set of teeth—teeth that are convincing evidence of the value of this *cleansing* dentifrice.

In this country, and in foreign countries the world over, you will find thousands and thousands of men and women who began using Colgate's ten, fifteen, even twenty years ago, and whose teeth today are *exceptionally* sound and beautiful.

Many of these people are grateful enough to write to us. Some send their photographs also. Each day the postman brings a few more letters to add to an already bulging file. Many of these letters come from users who have brushed with Colgate's for at least a decade. We could fill the pages of this magazine with quotations from them—sincere, unsolicited reports from people proud of the soundness and attractiveness of their teeth.

There is nothing mysterious about these enviable results. The men and women fortunate enough to secure them did nothing that you cannot easily do.

Choose your dentifrice on the basis of results. Follow the lead of those who have already kept their teeth sound for years. Simply adopt for your own use the dentifrice most popular among people with well-preserved teeth.

Also, wouldn't it be an immense satisfaction to know that the dentifrice *you* were using was the one which dentists recommend most frequently?

So, for lovely teeth—for teeth that make your smile the social and business asset that it should be—ask your druggist today for Colgate's. Or, if you prefer, try the free sample offered in the coupon.

CLEAN!

Years ago we set out to make the best dentifrice possible. We interviewed leading dental authorities. They told us that the one thing a dentifrice should do is to clean teeth. We then produced Ribbon Dental Cream—designing it to do that one thing superlatively well. It is not medicated, because all experiments in the meantime have sustained the original principle that cleansing is the only thing a dentifrice can do.

Colgate & Co *Est. 1806*

Send for a Free Sample Tube Today

Colgate & Co., Dept. 202-C FREE
595 Fifth Ave., New York
Please send me a sample of this cleansing dentifrice.
Name____________
Address____________
City____________ State________
In Canada, Colgate & Co., Ltd., 72 St. Ambroise St., Montreal

Bran, but doesn't taste that way

That's why this delicious hot breakfast is such an effective cure for that "not sick—not well" feeling

HOW do you feel in the morning? Sluggish, nervous, irritable? Does your head ache? Are you tired and worn out without reason? Body irregularity—common to a majority of today's busy adults—is the cause.

Medical relief begins a dangerous habit. You need the stimulation, the amazing regulatory effects of the delicious hot whole wheat cereal—Pettijohn's.

It's bran, but without the bran taste. All the roughage is *contained but concealed.* The minerals you need are there, added to the bulk which is so vital to your good health.

And Pettijohn's is uniquely delicious. The delicate wheat flavor; the crunchy, chewy texture; the golden color appeal to appetites that rebel at tasteless bran.

New Pettijohn's is made by the great Quaker Oats Company, manufacturers of 48 different cereal products, with 12 mills in cities throughout the United States and Canada.

This delicious whole wheat cereal is Quaker Oats Laboratory's solution to a serious national diet problem. It is cooked, ready to eat, in 3 to 5 minutes. Try it tomorrow, at the suggestion of The Quaker Oats Company.

Pettijohn's

THE NEW
PETTIJOHN'S
IN 3 TO 5 MINUTES

Send for a valuable booklet, "The Truth About Bran." Address The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

specimens to Washington and showed them to President Jackson, who gave them a written commendation. Then with borrowed capital he started manufacturing on Staten Island. The panic of 1836 swept away the money, and, literally starving, he took his wife and family to his last hope at Roxbury, where one of the first and largest of the New England rubber factories had failed.

He explained his ideas to the owner, who gave him the use of the abandoned factory. For a single year fortune smiled. Goodyear was actually able to manufacture the new cloth, with profits of several thousand dollars. Then came an order for government mail-bags. It seemed an ultimate triumph. He advertised it widely and had the bags on view. What was his horror on going to the factory one hot day to find the whole lot softening, fermenting and dropping from their handles. The aqua fortis had cured only the surface. For the thicker rubber of the mail-bags it was a failure. Worst of all, the failure was a public one, and the business was destroyed.

Selling everything he had to pay his debts, the inventor turned again, ill and poor, to his lonely experiments. One day, in 1839, he tossed a piece of rubber combined with sulfur into the kitchen stove. When later he looked at the charred remains he found to his delight that it stretched easily without breaking and was no longer sticky. But would the rubber stand the cold? He nailed it outside his door that winter night. Next morning it was still unchanged. He had discovered the process which he called vulcanization, and the name of Charles Goodyear became a household word.

American rubber manufacturing, which to-day supplies 70 per cent. of the world's rubber goods, began in earnest, the manufacturers depending on the wild supplies from the Brazilian jungles. But half a century ago seeds were transplanted to British tropical possessions and systematically cultivated. In 1910, when the price was up, these plantations were ready, the author tells us, going on to explain the American-English situation with regard to this product:

Until recently, but two or three American companies have seriously attempted rubber plantations on a grand scale. In 1910, to be sure, the United States Rubber Company obtained a concession from the Dutch in Sumatra and began clearing the jungle. The next year it made a record planting of 14,000 acres. To-day it has there and in Malaya holdings of over 134,000 acres, including the largest single rubber plantation in the world. In 1917 the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company took up a smaller holding in Sumatra. But the 13,000-odd tons the two companies together now annually produce there can not meet their own requirements and are a mere drop in the bucket, only 3 per cent. of the total American imports.

America's failure till just now to plant its own rubber-trees to feed its immense factories can be explained. In the first place, unlike Great Britain, we have no tropic colonies. Moreover, rubber is a long-time investment, little likely to appeal to the American preference for quick returns. Then for the last twenty years there has been the chance that something might come of synthetic rubber, tho probably it has never loomed very large in the rubber manufacturer's calculations. The chemists' problem, which Germany now says she has solved, is to find a base and a process cheap enough to compete with the planters.

What finally jolted the American manufacturer into his rubber-planting senses was England's Stevenson act in 1922, restricting rubber exports. Not that he holds it against the British—the rubber war seems totally devoid of the bitterness of the oil struggle. The American manufacturer sees that the British planter felt forced to have the protection of the Stevenson act to save himself from ruin. All the American now asks, since he has suffered from its effects, is to be independent of foreign rubber sources and foreign price-fixing.

But there is prospect of further American activity. As we are told:

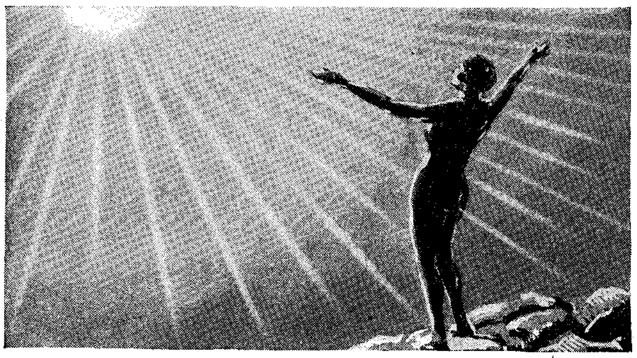
Into the dark jaws of the jungle along the Amazon River next summer a great motor-ship with screened decks and a scientific laboratory will take its way—an emissary of Henry Ford in a wilderness of giant trees hung with vines and serpents. For here in Brazil, just below the Equator, stretch southward the 5,000,000 mysterious acres of his projected rubber empire. Within four years, according to the agreement with the Brazilian Government, at least 3,000 of those acres will be as open and as tidy as a model fruit orchard and planted with neat rows of rubber-trees.

Half-way across the world, in the American-founded Republic of Liberia, 5,000 black men with ax and torch are making a frontal attack on the African jungle. Ten years from now, if all goes well, some thousands of the million acres of Harvey Firestone's reservation there will be a rubber plantation, and hundreds of shop-keepers and farmers from Maine to California will be rolling about on African-American tires.

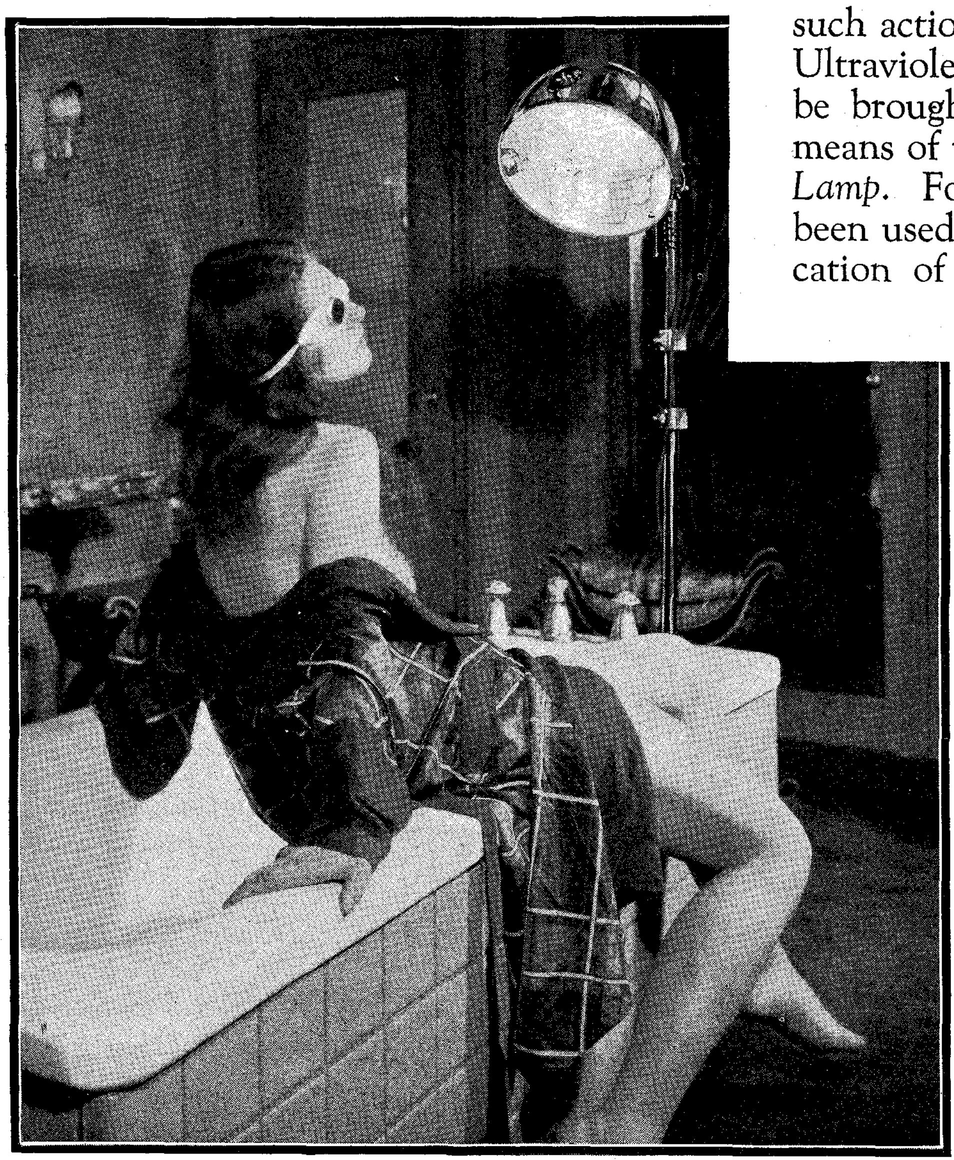
Meanwhile chemists in German laboratories are busy over great retorts. Synthetic rubber of commercial quality is already a reality, they announce. Now it is a matter of devising methods of production in commercial quantity. In a year or two, they prophesy, man-made rubber will be augmenting the natural supply.

These are to-day the main sectors of the world-wide offensive against Great Britain in the rubber war. Yet all they can show are outlines of future campaigns. For the purposes of to-day they are years too late. Meanwhile, on her rich green acres of the Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, and Borneo, Great Britain sits impregnable. The rubber kingdom of the world now, and doubtless for the next decade, is in her hands. From her self-created lion's share she can dole out to the world only as much rubber as she thinks best to maintain prices. For the last five years, through her Stevenson act, she has virtually restricted exports. From a rubber-hungry world she has withheld part of the normal product. To-day her producers in the Federated Malay States are planning also cooperative selling. She is reaping, and gleaning to the utmost, the harvest of her foresight and her tropic colonies.

If you were free to *live*..



WERE you today to throw off the restraints of social conformity . . . would you, too, first satisfy that inborn craving for Ultraviolet? Would you discard the trappings of civilization to spend strenuous health-brimmed days in the beneficent sunlight?



Modern bathroom fixtures by courtesy of the Crane Co.

For most convention-ridden people such action is denied. But the vital Ultraviolet portion of the sunlight can be brought right into the home by means of the justly-famous *Alpine Sun Lamp*. For years this apparatus has been used by physicians for the application of Ultraviolet as a powerful remedial agent. Now, with the growth of the preventive ideal, physicians are making it available to their patients for regular irradiation as a means to complete physical fitness.

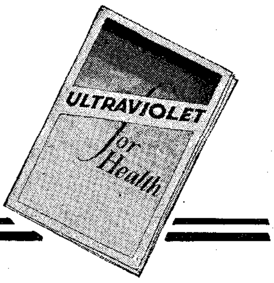
To those who accept the obligation of a healthy body for themselves and their family...who glory in a robust tan throughout the year...the *Alpine Sun Lamp* has a vitally interesting message.

Ask your physician about it...and write for the treatise *"Ultraviolet for Health."*

* * *

The Original ALPINE SUN LAMP *Luxor Model*

Send today for this free booklet and for the economical terms upon which the Luxor Model may be rented for home use under your physician's direction.



HANOVIA CHEM. & MFG. CO., Dept. D2, Newark, N. J.

Please send me, free, a copy of the book "Ultraviolet for Health."

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

City ____________________ State ____________________

My Physician's Name ____________________

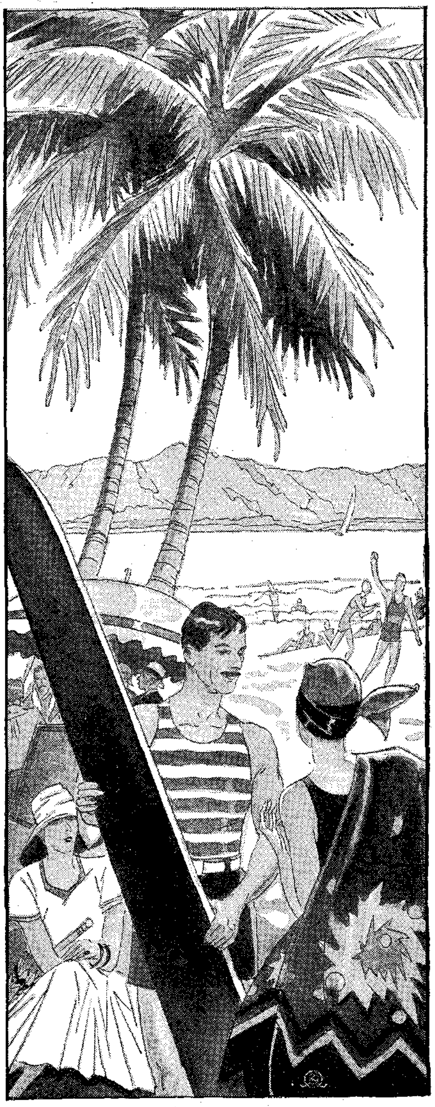
hawaii · · Waikiki

Romantic places you've always wanted to see
Go *now* on the Malolo

AN EMERALD set in the blue Pacific... an island paradise—Hawaii. Four days beyond the Golden Gate its pleasures are waiting for you; its fascinations are eager to claim you. Think of swimming off Waikiki in the moonlight; think of golf on a famous mid-Pacific course—think of strangely delicious new foods to eat, new sights to see, new sports to enjoy!

Why not go now? Glamorous Hawaii is now but four short days from the mainland. Even from New York it is but three weeks' round-trip.

The splendid new MALOLO, swiftest and most luxurious passenger vessel ever built in the United States, sails from San Francisco every other Saturday. She makes the passage in the amazing time of only four days. Let this year mark the happy event of your Hawaiian holiday. There are one or more Matson sailings from San Francisco every week. Regular sailings from Seattle, too. All-expense independent tours of Hawaii from $275.



AUSTRALIA
and the South Seas
ONLY 19 DAYS
VIA HONOLULU
Sailings from San Francisco every third Thursday

Matson liners offer—
FASTEST TIME, FREQUENT SAILINGS,
COMMODIOUS QUARTERS,
SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT,
ALL DAY AT HONOLULU.

Features of the Malolo

Accommodations for 600 first class passengers. Seven decks for passengers' use. Elevators serve all decks. Motion picture theatre. Ballroom, completely equipped gymnasium, children's playroom and huge Pompeian swimming pool. A telephone at the head of every bed. 150 private bathrooms. More deck space for its size than any ship afloat. Excellent meals. Dining room seats all passengers at one time.

Matson line
Hawaii · South Seas · Australia

For information about Matson tours inquire at our nearest office or at any travel agency

Write Matson Navigation Company, Dept. 22-B, at any of the following addresses. 215 Market St., San Francisco—535 Fifth Ave., New York—140 So. Dearborn St., Chicago—510 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles—1319 Fourth Ave., Seattle.

SCIENCE AND THE WATER-DIVINER

A SCIENTIFIC examination of the alleged powers of water-diviners or "dowsers," and a discussion of the various explanations offered regarding their results, was given recently in London at a Public Works, Roads, and Transport Congress, by Prof. J. W. Gregory, who read a paper setting forth the admitted facts and stating his own reasoned judgment. He frankly acknowledged the wide-spread popular faith in the use of the divining-rod as a means of finding water, and the writer of a leading article on dowsers and doubters in the London *Times* appears to class him among the believers. Professor Gregory, however, has stated that his paper showed "that the evidence of all the controlled experimental tests in England of which I know is against water or oil . . . divining." Our quotations are from a review by Dr. Hugh R. Mill, in *Nature* (London), who writes:

Professor Gregory relies largely on the recent book on the divining-rod, by Sir William Barrett and Mr. Besterman, but brings much personal experience to supplement it. He points out that while at one time the expenses of a water-diviner employed by a public body were surcharged on the members, recent decisions have allowed the cost to be met from public funds, and a diviner has even been employed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral to seek for the water channels below the foundations.

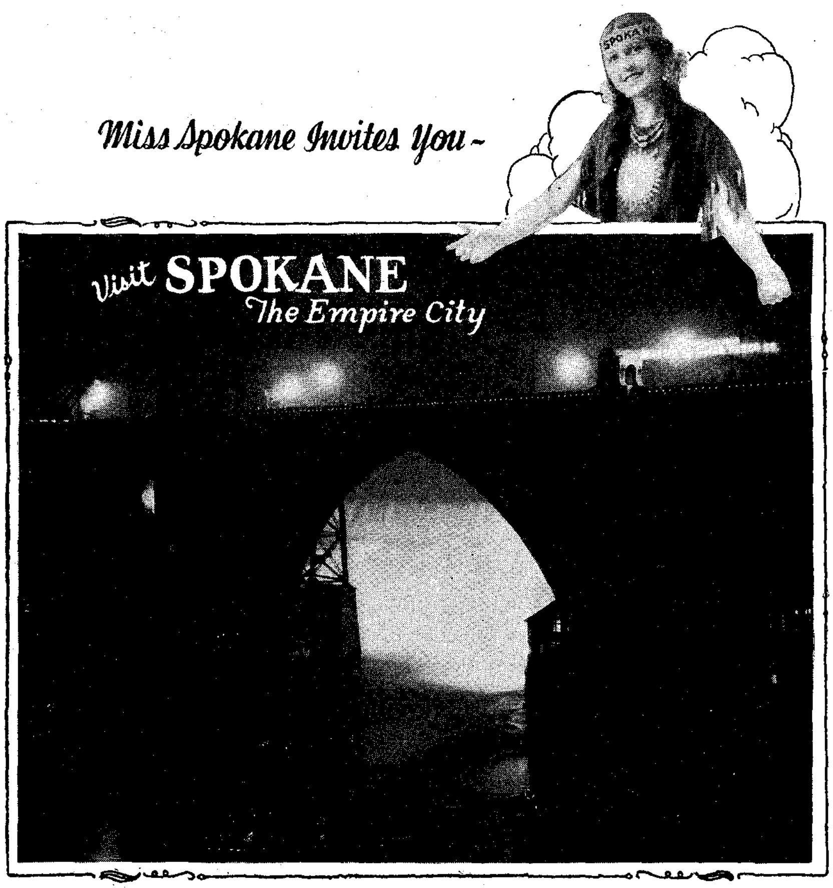
The cause of the movements of the divining-rod may be explained in one of three ways: (1) by fraud and practical jokes; (2) by unconscious imposture; (3) by some actual force which acts on the rod directly or indirectly. This third view Professor Gregory was at one time inclined to share, believing that the diviner might possess some idiosyncrasy in virtue of which he might be affected by slight, sharply contrasted differences of moisture in the atmosphere, but he abandoned it because it would not explain the response of the divining-rod to things other than water, and would not account for water-diviners obtaining results in rain; moreover, it was dismissed as improbable by three eminent physiologists whom he consulted.

There are three rival lines of explanation: (1) That the rod responds to some physical stimulus, possibly allied to radioactivity, as upheld by M. Henry Mager. Professor Gregory submitted Mager's book, "Les Baguettes" (1920), to Professor Desch, who found that its arguments did not furnish any support for the view that the diviners have any powers of detecting water or minerals. Mager's claims were also dismissed as extravagant and absurd by the U. S. Geological Survey. (2) That the movement of the rod is due, tho perhaps unconsciously, to the diviner. This is the view elaborated by Barrett and Besterman, who dismiss the evidence for an external physical force by arguments which seem unanswerable. Their claim is that the diviner has a sort of second sight, the evidence for which is on a par with that brought forward by spiritualists for their alleged clairvoyance. (3) That the diviner unconsciously or subconsciously moves the rod by an impulse due to unintentional suggestion from the bystanders or by his recognition of indications favorable for water. The process of subconscious movement of the rod by the dowser is explained by Dr. Millais Culpin in his "Spiritualism and the New Psychology" (1920), as an example of the dissociation of the various streams of activity which flow side by side in the human brain, and Professor Gregory considers that some of the best dowsers, like Mullins, probably act by this process, giving expression to the results of long experience or special quickness of perception of signs of water at the surface.

Professor Gregory goes on to examine the evidence as collected in Barrett and Besterman's book in order to determine which of these conflicting explanations is the most reasonable, and he deals in turn with a series of experiments on which the authors of that book relied as examples of the triumphs of the dowsers over the geologists as water-finders. His decision is that the happy selection of the sites in the four cases considered was in accordance with common sense, and did not require cryptesthesia. He cites a number of independent tests of the powers claimed by water-diviners, and shows that both geological surveys and individuals have on many occasions proved the inadequacy of the claims made. Similar tests with regard to dowsing for mineral oil were equally negative. It is pointed out that testing the divining-rod is difficult, and promises no answer that will be universally accepted because the claims of different diviners are so contradictory and elusive that any test may apply only to the individual tested, and, perhaps, to him only on a particular day. It is pointed out that in the case of the Abbé Paramelle, claimed by Barrett and Besterman as a diviner who did not use a rod, the Abbé's own explanation that he found water by studying the indications of the surface is perfectly satisfactory.

As regards the nature of divining, Professor Gregory says that the successful water-diviner is probably a quick observer who has usually had considerable experience in the search for water, and as he goes over the ground he probably recognizes clues to the presence of underground water which subconsciously lead to movements of the strained muscles of the hands holding the rod. In some cases such an experienced dowser will probably score no higher a proportion of successes than a competent geological expert would do, while in other cases the reputation of the diviner is made by lucky coincidences which are remembered and exaggerated while the failures are forgotten. It is concluded that, altho the claims of the divining-rod are invalid, an expert diviner may be useful under some conditions.

The outcome of Professor Gregory's discussion is stated by the reviewer to be that the use of the divining-rod is a survival of primitive magic, and that there is no reason to suspect the existence of unrecognized properties of matter or power of mind from the experiences and performances of dowsers. From the point of view of the geologist it seems both reasonable and right to decide that further investigation of the divining-rod is waste of time, and that his special knowledge can be of more service to the advancement of

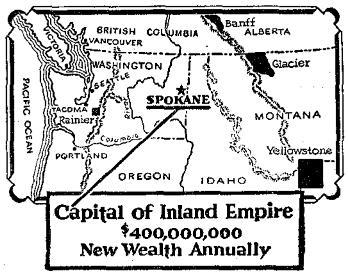


Spokane "The City Alluring"

In the Heart of the American Wonderland

Spokane, blessed by nature with a setting of matchless mountain scenery and myriads of silvery lakes, is enjoying real prosperity.

Millions of Eastern capital are pouring in to develop its rich mines and its enormous potential hydro-electric resources. Its farms and orchards are prosperous. Its forests are sending a never-ending stream of lumber and lumber products to Eastern markets. It has had a larger percentage of increase in new industries during the last two-year period than any other Western city.



SPOKANE

The March of Progress

The prosperity of the mighty Inland Empire, of which Spokane is the capital, is reflected in the city's present activity and growth. Large increases in bank clearings, school census, telephone and water meter installations, and the arrival of more than 1,200 new families in 1927 indicate the progress Spokane is making.

Come play with us and see for yourself this marvelous development that is evident on every hand in Spokane.

See all the glories of the Pacific Coast Empire when you come West.

Write for beautiful pictorial booklet "Scenic Lure of Spokane."

Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane.

Please send me the "Scenic Lure of Spokane."

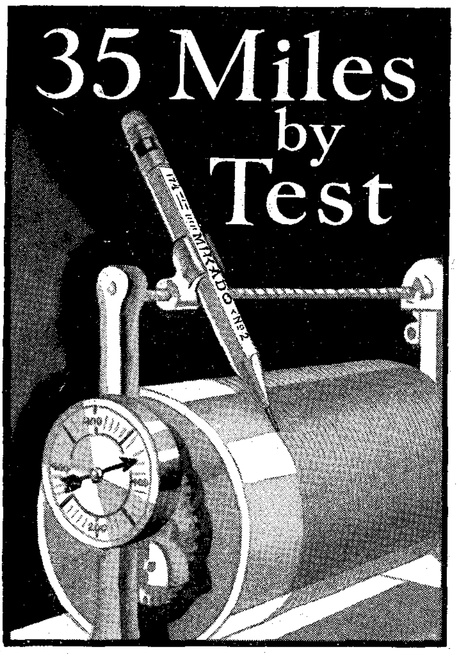
Name..

Street.......................................City..............................

State..

M.L.D.

35 Miles by Test



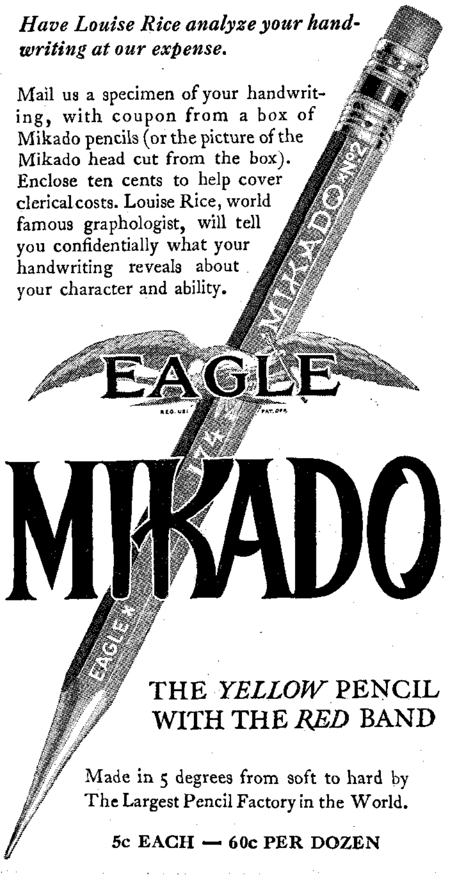
EVERY Mikado pencil will make a line at least 35 miles long under actual writing conditions. The precision device shown above, gives us the exact mileage of every lot we make. In writing economy the Mikado is miles ahead of other pencils.

The smoothness and strength of Mikado leads — made of blended graphite, tempered with fire and oils — will give you a new idea of pencil quality. They write evenly black and never smudge.

From its perfect-sharpening point to its good red eraser, you will get super service from the Mikado.

Have Louise Rice analyze your handwriting at our expense.

Mail us a specimen of your handwriting, with coupon from a box of Mikado pencils (or the picture of the Mikado head cut from the box). Enclose ten cents to help cover clerical costs. Louise Rice, world famous graphologist, will tell you confidentially what your handwriting reveals about your character and ability.



THE *YELLOW* PENCIL
WITH THE *RED* BAND

Made in 5 degrees from soft to hard by
The Largest Pencil Factory in the World.

5c EACH — 60c PER DOZEN

EAGLE PENCIL CO. NEW YORK CITY

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

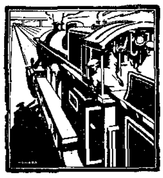
science if applied in other directions. He goes on:

Nevertheless, there are other points of view, and recent advances in physical and psychical science may enable a keen and cautious investigator to reach some more positive conclusion than the evidence now available justifies. Instead of taking as the subject of study the exploits of the expert dowser who has an ax to grind, or of the amateur enthusiast who has a theory to uphold, might it not be better to try some simple person who, while not using it for pay or reputation, is possest of the gift—if gift it be—of finding a divining-rod turn in his hands in the neighborhood of underground water?

Stress is usually laid on the erratic or even contradictory results of many of the experimental tests which have been made, as opposed to the certain and repeatable results of scientific demonstrations. But scientific demonstrations of this kind only become possible when all the conditions are known and are under control. Is this yet possible in the measurement of perception? If not, may not indications be found sometimes which indicate true relationships, tho on a second attempt the demonstration may fail utterly? Every listener to distant broadcasting stations knows that for a week at a time he may pick up Cork every night and fail to find Belfast once, whereas at another time, tho using exactly the same settings and the same battery strength, he may hear Belfast every evening and never get Cork at all. My view is that the facts which have been proved as to water-divining are deserving from the strictly scientific point of view of as full and specialized attention as are the facts relating to electric waves. It would be very satisfactory if it could be established that Professor Gregory's belief is correct, and that the water-diviner succeeds by his quick, even if unconscious, recognition of surface signs that may escape the ordinary observer. It would be equally satisfactory if it could be shown that the nervous system is capable of detecting radiations of a different frequency from those of light and heat, and that water, and perhaps other substances, may emit such radiations at ordinary temperatures. The one suggestion does not seem to be intrinsically more improbable than the other. The research would, of course, be very difficult, and the first-class minds which alone could pursue it to a satisfactory conclusion can probably devote themselves to much more productive investigations at the present time.

If there is anything in these phenomena, the discovery will undoubtedly be made in the fulness of time, possibly many years hence; but, meanwhile, it is at least satisfactory to find that attention is being paid to things which are involved in such baffling perplexity that the easiest course is to look the difficulty steadily in the face and pass by. When the investigator emerges who is able and willing to tackle the problem, he must not be afraid of finding results which his present knowledge may lead him to think as absurd as the properties of radium seemed before they were discovered.

In the course of the correspondence in *The Times*, induced by the article already referred to, Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton outlined in the issue of November 30 a



Enter Europe through Glasgow, tour Scotland, and travel South by the "Royal Scot," the train that holds the World's record.

LMS

Illustrated pamphlets from John Fairman (Dept.A33) 200 Fifth Avenue, New York. Or from any L M S Agent, Thomas Cook & Son, or the American Express.

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY

Japan, China, Philippines
Honolulu, Malay, Siam

A Summer Vacation That Is Different. Under personal direction of those experienced with life in the Orient. Leaving the Pacific Coast June 20th, returning September 1st.

70 Days—$1450—Includes All Expenses

FAR EAST EDUCATIONAL CRUISE, 11 Broadway, New York City
Telephone—Bowling Green 7657

Billy Sunday's Publicity Made Him Famous

He knew how to handle the newspapers, and H. S. McCauley's bright book—

GETTING YOUR NAME IN PRINT

tells you how he and other widely known men and organizations get their carefully prepared write-ups "across." If you want desirable publicity, read this book. 122 pages. Cloth.

Small 12mo. $1.25, net; $1.35 post-paid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

DO YOU DISLIKE YOUR WORK?

If you do, why not make a change to something more satisfactory? There are 1,400 vocations open—362 professions, arts, and sciences, 344 businesses, and 700 trades. If you don't know which you prefer, you can analyze your efficiency by applying *to yourself* the simple mental tests given in that uncommon book—

How to Choose the Right Vocation

By Holmes W. Merton, Vocational Counselor

This book was written especially to help men and women measure their true capacity scientifically and decide what line of effort would produce the *best results* and the greatest satisfaction. 322 pages.

12mo. Cloth. $1.50, net; $1.64, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

(*National Health Council Series*)

TAKING CARE OF YOUR HEART

By *Dr. T. Stuart Hart*, President Asso. for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease. If you are in perfect health or have leaking heart valves, you should know what this book tells you. Size 4 x 6 inches.

Bookstores, 30c; by mail, post-paid, 35c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Civilized Man's Stubbornest Ailment

Medical science's recent discoveries about constipation are described in an English version of Dr. Ismar Boas' new book, **"Habitual Constipation—Its Causes, Consequences, Prevention, and Rational Treatment."** Dr. Boas is an eminent German authority on intestinal diseases and the translation of his book into plain, nontechnical English by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, former editor of the *Medical Record*, supplies a mass of fresh information for medical men as well as the public on the modern methods used for treating constipation successfully. 299 pages. 12mo, cloth. $2, net; $2.12, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, *Publishers*
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

scheme of investigation which he suggested might be taken up by the National Physical Laboratory. He proposes the construction of an underground channel through which a controlled supply of water might be allowed to flow or percolate in such a manner that the fact of sensitiveness to the presence of water could be tested and, if found, the rate of transmission of the impulse from the water to the dowser might be measured. If this suggestion were acted upon, a committee, which would satisfy both the credulous and the skeptical, could no doubt be brought together to arrange details of the tests.

EFFECT OF NOISE ON WORK

If your work-room is noisy, you have to work harder to achieve the same result. Removal to a quiet place may be as good for you as a rest, even if you do exactly the same amount of work. These conclusions are drawn by Dr. Donald A. Laird, director of the psychological laboratory of Colgate University, from recent tests, described by him in *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene* (Boston). Writes Dr. Laird, in substance:

Disorders of the hearing have been attributed in some instances to continued noises of high intensity. It has long been recognized that quiet conditions are important for hospital patients, partly because of their apparent effects on the convalescent period, and partly because they remove irritating stimuli from those who have been made especially irascible by physical ailments.

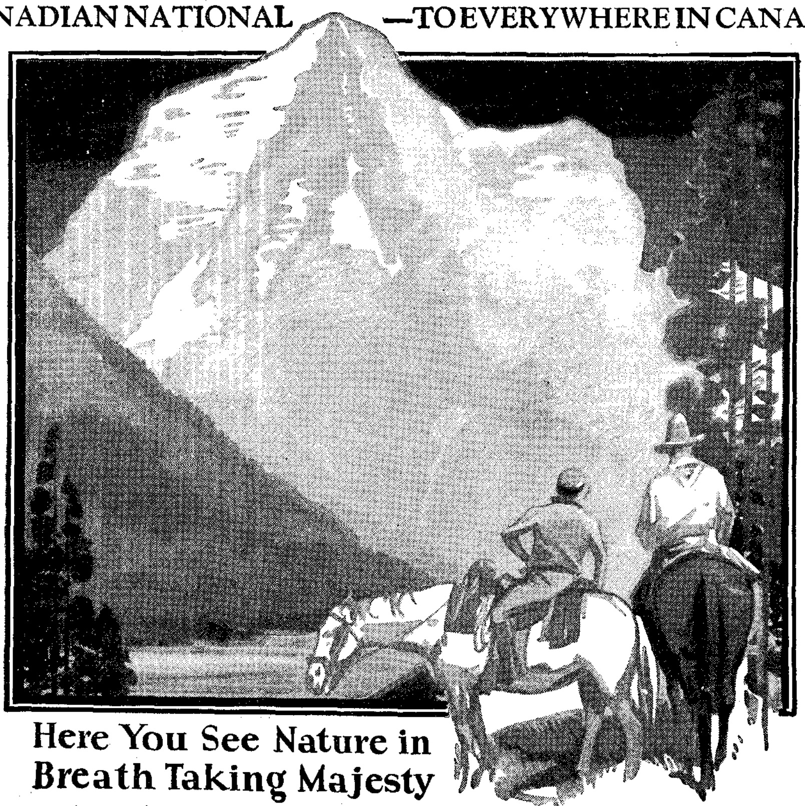
Just what effects the increasing noises of our modern machine civilization have on the workers in the normal course of the day's work has been largely a matter of conjecture. Possibly industrial noises not severe enough to injure the ear would still show an ill effect on working efficiency.

The actual effect of noise on output and energy consumption of typists was measured in the Colgate laboratory from September, 1926, until March, 1927. Previous work by John J. B. Morgan, in the laboratories of Columbia University, had indicated that more effort was expended in simple typing under noise distractions than under quiet conditions.

In the Colgate experiments to be described, energy expenditure was measured by the collection and analysis of exhaled air. A gas-mask was strapped to the subject's face and connected to adjoining rooms with a system of tubing. From the analyses the total calories expended were computed. The typist worked in a specially prepared test-chamber, with semi-indirect artificial light. The walls were of brick, covered with hard plaster.

A "noise machine" was built to reproduce the sounds occurring in the usual busy office. This machine was electrically actuated, and was placed on a ledge in one wall of the room. During all the experimental days to be reported, the machine was in full blast, making sounds like an electric-motor; ball-bearings rotated in a hexagonal sheet-iron drum; an auto siren and a telephone bell intermittently and automatically. When the walls of the test-chamber were uncovered, the full effects of these noises were actually increased through reverberation. In half of the experimental days, the sound intensity was reduced through the use of

CANADIAN NATIONAL —TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA



Here You See Nature in Breath Taking Majesty

MOUNT ROBSON

The Highest Mountain *in* the Canadian Rockies

Dwarfing even the giants around it, stands silver-crowned Mount Robson. From high in the clouds its rugged slopes drop to the forested valleys which lie at its feet.

Yet this gem is but one of many seen on this favored route to the Pacific Coast that crosses the Rockies at the easiest gradient and lowest altitude of all transcontinental lines—a route that runs the whole gamut of scenic grandeur with glaciers, rivers, gorges, canyons and other master works of Nature in profusion.

En route, stop off at Jasper National Park, 5300 square miles of mountain beauty out-rivaling the Alps. Jasper Park Lodge extends its hospitality, luxurious yet pleasingly informal. Accommodation for 500 guests. Rates, $7.50 a day up. American Plan. Open May 21st to Sept. 30th. Jasper Golf Week, Sept. 8th to Sept. 15th.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

The Largest Railway System in America

OFFICES

Boston
333 Washington St.
Buffalo
11 So. Division St.
Chicago
108 W. Adams St.
Cincinnati
49 E. 4th Street
206-7 Dixie Terminal Bldg.
Cleveland
948 Union Trust Bldg.
Detroit
1259 Griswold St.
Duluth
430 W. Superior St.
Kansas City
705 Grand Ave.
333-5 Ry. Exchange Bldg.
Los Angeles
607 So. Grand Ave.
Minneapolis
518 Second Ave. So.
New York
505 Fifth Ave.
Philadelphia
1500 Chestnut St.
301 Franklin Trust Bldg.
Pittsburgh
505 Park Bldg.
Portland, Me.
Grand Trunk Ry. Sta.
Portland, Ore.
302 Yamhill St. Pacific Bldg.
St. Louis
314 No. Broadway
444-7 Boatman's Bank Bldg.
St. Paul
83 East Fifth Street
San Francisco
689 Market Street
Seattle
1329 Fourth Ave.
Washington, D.C.
15th & 1 Sts., N.W.

Please send me your free booklet on the Canadian Rockies and Jasper National Park. L.D.-2

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

City ____________ State ____________

Are you ever embarrassed by mistakes in pronunciation?

Nothing reveals your culture—or lack of it—so surely

How many of these words *dare* you use in conversation?

hors d'oeuvre
exquisite
impious
Buenos Aires
psychiatrist
irrevocable
Fascisti
courtesan
Aphrodite
incognito
dishabille
cognoscenti
intricate
chic
Aida
demise
canape
gauche
supple
verbosity
pianist
incongruent
cuisine
rodeo
Calles
faux pas
naive
bona fide
piquant
imprecatory
fiduciary
gibbet
indices
salutary
jejune
acclimate
explicable
fiacre
sinecure

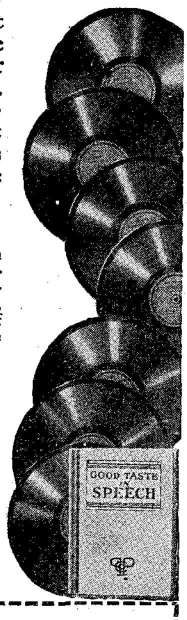
Your speech identifies you. Correct speech is the first mark of education, of culture. Most of us are guilty, at least occasionally, of painful mispronunciation.

A Serious Social and Business Handicap

People judge you largely by the way you talk. Many intelligent men and women are seriously handicapped in social and business contacts by faulty pronunciation. Is *your* speech meagre and barren? Is it hard for you to express your ideas smoothly and forcefully? Must you grope for the right word and avoid any but commonplace words? You are cheating yourself of a tremendously effective business and social asset. *And it is no longer necessary.*

Now—learn by ear

The Pronunciphone Course consists of 7 double phonograph records (14 records in all) and a book which lists and defines 1900 useful words in the exact order they are spoken on the records. Your eye and ear are trained simultaneously. You get the fine shades of accent, and precisely the right voice inflection. Printed marks in a dictionary can never give you this.



Developed by Authorities

The Pronunciphone Method has been developed by Prof. Edward H. Gardner, for 18 years a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, and E. Ray Skinner, Phonetician of the Department of Speech of the same university. The instruction is absolutely authoritative.

Enrich Your Vocabulary

In addition to hundreds of general words in the Course, there are words having to do with art, music, science, literature, history—also scores of foreign words and phrases that are now an essential part of the educated American's vocabulary. Send today for detailed information.

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

THE PRONUNCIPHONE CO.
775 Wrigley Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me free—illustrated literature about the Pronunciphone Course. *Note—If you have no phonograph, put (X) here ☐ for information on Special Combination Offer of Pronunciphone Course and new improved Q. R. S. Portable Phonograph.*

*Name*____________________

Street Address ____________________

*City*________________ *State*__________

SOUTH AMERICA!

Tourist 3rd Cabin
A 60-DAY TOUR—by the luxurious oil-burning Steamer "VOLTAIRE"

Visiting
Barbados
Rio de Janeiro
Sao Paulo
Santos
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Trinidad

Leaving New York July 7, 1928
Returning September 4, 1928

$550. Including Round Trip Transportation, Conducted Sight-seeing and Hotel Accommodations.
Transportation Only—$300.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
26 Broadway, N. Y. or local agents

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

special panels. It is probable that these reduced the heard sound in the room by about 50 per cent. This has been termed the quieted phase of the experiment. During the noisy phase the test-chamber was no noisier than many offices.

Experienced typists were experimented upon. Three were of average skill, and one possest phenomenal skill. The subjects were equally divided between the sexes.

After a uniform breakfast, the subjects were transported to the test-chamber with a minimum of walking; the masks were attached, sealed with adhesive, and tested for leaks. Each subject then took his place in front of a noiseless typewriter, maintaining the position used when typing, but without actually typing. After half an hour in this position a sampler of air was gathered in the Douglas bag. This was the air analyzed to ascertain the resting energy expenditure.

As soon as the resting air had been collected, the noise machine was started by closing an electric connection, and the typist was instructed to begin work. Electric connections were used to record the time of starting and of finishing each letter, and the time required to take out a completed letter and to insert a new sheet of paper ready to resume writing. The typists worked at maximum speed, without pausing between letters. The same letter was written over and over again, about 2,000 copies being made in the course of the experiments.

Every fifteen minutes during the two-hours' working period a sample of exhaled air was collected and analyzed to determine the calories being expended per minute.

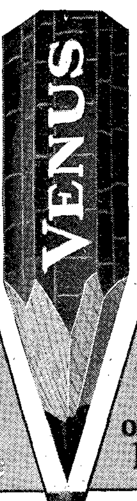
The subjects were weighed in and out each morning. The resting periods started at eight o'clock. In order to equalize for the subjects the process of getting used to the experimental conditions, the following order of noisy and quieted days was followed: first week, quieted; middle two weeks, full noise; last week, quieted.

The average increase of the working metabolism over the resting metabolism was 52 per cent. when the noise was deadened by the panels, as contrasted with an average increase of 71 per cent. when the noise was not modified by the use of sound-absorbing material. This is a saving of 19 per cent. of the energy consumption above the resting requirements which can be credited to the quieter condition. Or, expressed differently, there was 19 per cent. more energy consumed by the typist when working under the noisy conditions.

It is somewhat difficult to say just what metabolic factors are at work causing the increased energy expenditure. Undoubtedly, however, there is dissipated energy. It is probable that even under the most favorable conditions more energy is expended than is really needed, and this margin of excess energy is apparently increased under the noisy conditions. Observation would indicate that under the noisy conditions the excess is spent not only in striking the keys harder but in a general tenseness of the entire musculature. A general heightening of muscular tonus throughout the whole body may be the principal cause of the 19 per cent. increase in energy expenditure.

There are two groups of records on speed of work: (1) time of typing a letter, or

VENUS PENCILS



The Largest Selling Quality Pencil in the World

The 17 degrees of Venus Pencils Meet Every Writing or Drawing Purpose

Send $1.00 for sample box of a dozen *assorted* styles

AMERICAN PENCIL CO., 223 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

A Great Work at
A Big Price Cut

Here is a *de luxe* set of two large volumes that is an epic of the triumphs and tribulations of the great army of pioneers who have blazed the waste lands with "iron trails" and who have welded entire hemispheres together. It is a vivid, fascinating tale of men mastering glaciers, plunging through mountain walls, and scaling snow-capped peaks.

RAILWAY WONDERS OF THE WORLD

by Frederick A. Talbot, the celebrated authority on railroads, is an exploration of the railway marvels of the five continents. These are not mere books of travel, though as such they are brimming with scenic delight. They are an understandable popular story of the romance and the miracles, the hardships and the victories of the rail builders.

THRILLS

The pages of these volumes are teeming with exciting exploits . . . knitting together tons of steel in mid-air . . . halting living burials in tunnels . . . racing electric locomotives against steam engines . . . defying death building bridges.

ADVENTURE

There is a never-ending wealth of feats of daring and danger . . . digging in on the walls of cliffs . . . fighting against wild animals and superstitious natives . . . battling the wrath of storm and flood . . . hardships and hunger from delayed supplies and makeshift abodes.

ROMANCE

rom chapter headings

"Getting Out of Tight Corners"—"Building the World's Loftiest Bridge"—"The Wreckers"—"To the Eternal Snows by Rail."

SUCCESS

"From Failure to Fortune"—"Spending Millions to Save Minutes"—"A Fight for a Railway"—"The Audacity of Railway Financing."

A HUMAN DOCUMENT OF INTEREST TO ALL

Though the volumes are not technical they are studded with vital details that will appeal immensely to those who know the lure and enchantment of speeding trains along clicking rails.

Regular Price $12.50—NOW $8.00

There are just a few sets left and as we are unable to import any more at this time from the London publishers we are going to close these volumes out for only $8.00, instead of the regular price of $12.50. The size of these large books is 8¼ by 11¼ by 1¼ inches. They are printed on heavy coated book paper and are bound in a decorative red art pattern all stamped in gold. There are hundreds of actual photographs illustrating every phase of the text, and also twenty-four beautiful *full color* pictures.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

If after five days' careful examination these volumes fail to inspire your delight you may return them to us and we will return your money and cancel your order.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen: Send me a set of RAILWAY WONDERS OF THE WORLD, carriage paid. I enclose $8.00 payment in full (regular price $12.50). If the books are unsatisfactory to me I will return them within five days and you are to refund my money.

L. D. 3-24-28

Name. . . . .

Address. . . . .

City. . . . . State. . . . .

strokes per minute, and (2) time for removing a completed letter and inserting a new letter.

The average time for typing a letter under the noisy conditions was 162 seconds, as compared with 155 seconds when the noise was reduced approximately half by the absorbing panels. This represents an average gain in speed of 4.3 per cent. when the noise is reduced. The speedier the worker is, the more adversely his output is affected by the distractions of noises.

In the time required to remove a completed letter and insert a fresh sheet of paper, the subjects were affected somewhat differently, altho on the average the paper was inserted a half-second faster under the quieted conditions.

About 1,300 strokes were made for each letter. Errors were computed on the basis of wrong or incomplete strokes. These averaged about four per letter, altho some typists consistently made ten or more such errors in each letter typed. The two slowest typists were slightly more accurate under the noisy conditions; the two fastest typists were slightly more accurate under the quieted conditions. These two tendencies exactly balance each other when an average is struck for the experimental squad.

The average time required for the first five letters and that required for the last five letters written in each experimental period were compared in order to obtain a record of speeding up or slowing down during the noisy and quieted conditions.

Under the quieted conditions at the close of the two-hour period of work the average time per letter was seven seconds less than at the beginning of the period. With the noise machine unquieted by the absorbing panels, the speed per letter at the close of the period was five seconds slower. All the subjects were similarly affected. Under noisy conditions there is no apparent "warming up," and each succeeding letter takes a little more time than the one before it; while under the quieted conditions a slight amount of speed is actually gained in each succeeding letter.

An unexpected trend in the data was found in the calory calculations made each fifteen minutes during the work period. It had been anticipated that with continued work under adverse conditions the energy expenditure might gradually increase. We were somewhat surprized to discover that the energy expenditure differences between the noisy and the quieted conditions were the same after the first fifteen minutes of work as they were after two hours of intensive work.

In many non-hospital cases the physician could apparently consider the working environment of the patient in cases of obscure neurasthenia and fatigue. The experiments on office conditions seem to indicate that in some instances a move to a quieter work-place may be as good as a rest, there being a difference of 19 per cent. in the energy expenditure increment following working in a noisy as compared with a quieter environment. Men and women seemed to be similarly affected, while the more skilled typists were adversely affected in output to a greater extent than were the mediocre typists.

Like Angels' Visits.—EGBERT—"I'm afraid our honeymoon will take every penny I've saved up."

ADELINE—"What of it? A honeymoon is something that only happens once in every two or three years."—*Everybody's Weekly* (*London.*)

In 16 years we have not published *a more dramatic story than this*

This is the story of a man who almost threw $10,000 into the waste basket because he did not have curiosity enough to open the pages of a little book. (Have you read one single book in the past month that increased your business knowledge or gave you a broader business outlook?)

The scene took place in a bank in one of the southern cities of California. The Vice-president, who had sent for a representative of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, said to him:

"I want your help in making a little private experiment among the junior officers of this bank. We have got to appoint a new cashier. I hate to bring a man in from the outside, and yet I am not at all sure that any one of our younger men is ready for the position. Here are the names of five of them. I want you to send a copy of "Forging Ahead in Business" to each one, but without letting them suspect that I have had a hand in it. Then call and tell the story of the Institute's training to each one separately and let me know how he receives it.

"I enrolled for your Course in New York years ago," he explained. "It gave me my first real knowledge of the fundamental principles of business. It meant everything to me, and I have an idea that there is no better way to test a man's business judgment than to see how he reacts to the opportunity it offers."

The five copies of "Forging Ahead in Business" were mailed, and a few days later the representative of the Institute called. One of the five men was on a vacation; three had tossed the book into the waste basket. They "knew all about it already"; they were "not interested." The fifth had his copy on his desk unopened. To that fifth man the Institute representative said:

"You may not suspect it, but there is a check for $10,000 in that little book."

"Don't kid me," the other answered.

"I'm serious," was the reply. "I'll see you to-morrow."

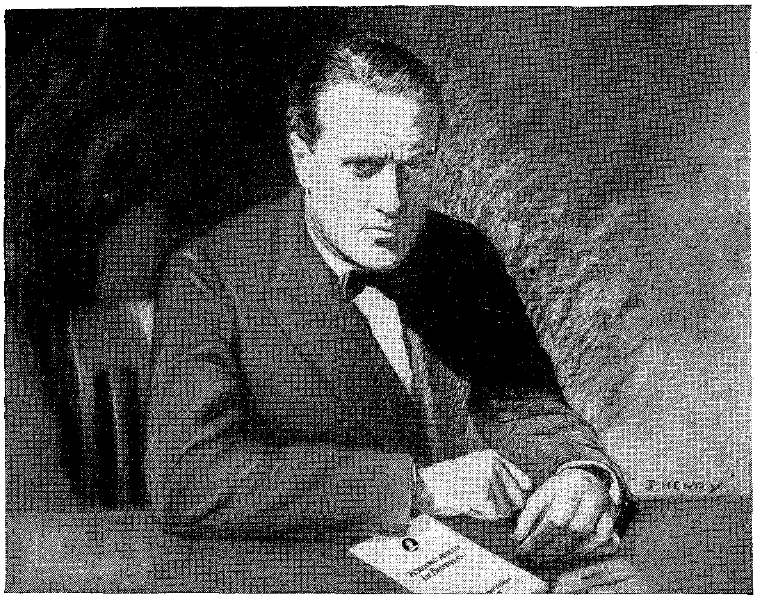
The following morning the Institute man was called on the 'phone. "I think I found that $10,000 check last night," said the man at the bank. "If you're down this way to-day, drop in. I'd like to enrol."

A few months later the directors of the bank appointed him cashier; his upward progress had begun.

Few men realize how eagerly business leaders are looking for the heads that stick up above the mass—for the men who by any sort of special training or ability have marked themselves for larger things.

Here is the Institute's function in a nutshell: It first of all awakens your interest in business, stimulates your desire to know, makes business a fascinating game. And second, it puts you into personal contact with leaders, thrills you by their example, makes you powerful with their methods. Is it any wonder, then, that Institute men stand out above the crowd?

Thousands of men will read this page. Hundreds will turn aside, or cast it into the waste basket, as those three men in the California bank threw their copies of "Forging Ahead in Business" into the waste basket. But a few hundred will be stirred by that divine emotion—curiosity—which is the beginning of wisdom. They will send for "Forging Ahead"; they will read it, and like the fifth man, will find a fortune in its pages.



"I said to him, 'There is a check for $10,000 hidden in that book.'"

Alexander Hamilton Institute
Executive Training for Business Men

To the ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE, 516 Astor Place, New York City

Send me the new revised edition of "Forging Ahead in Business," which I may keep without charge.

Signature.......................................Business Position................
Please write plainly

Business Address...

IN CANADA, *address the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Limited, C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto*

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

RUSSIA'S OUTLAW GOLD

TWENTY CRIMSON CASKS of Russian gold repose in the vaults of two New York banks—$5,201,000 worth of the precious metal. And yet all that gold will not buy a loaf of bread or furnish a dollar's worth of credit. It is like an immigrant held for deportation at Ellis Island, as one editor remarks, but at the same time it has become the center of a legal tangle that may tie it up here for a year. The gold is sent by the Russian Soviet Government, and so our Government, which does not recognize the Soviet régime, will not let it go into the credit channels here. And on top of this the Bank of France sues to recover the gold as stolen property seized at the time of the Bolshevik revolution. The discussion of our official attitude toward Russia evoked by this strange affair follows close upon a similar discussion of our Government's ban on the private flotation of a Russian railway loan in this country. The lesson of it all, as the Columbus *Dispatch* and other newspapers see it, is that "the general refusal of the Soviet Government to recognize obligations going back of its own existence makes it advisable for other governments to exercise extreme care in cases where such obligations are possibly involved; reputable governments can not afford to countenance the idea that a change in government wipes out preexisting responsibilities." The whole transaction, in the words of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "only serves to illustrate the doubt that is entertained everywhere of the honesty of the Soviet even in international financial dealings." But the New York *World* wonders why, if it is wrong to admit this gold, it is not also wrong "to permit an oil company to bring money into this country which it has made by trading in Russian oil which other companies claim is their confiscated property." *The World* thinks that in this matter we are neither consistent nor sensible. It seems to the New York *Telegram* that the Russian gold is only being prevented from getting into circulation by "certain quixotic technicalities." And the Milwaukee *Journal* comes right out and asks "when are we going to act rationally with regard to Russia?"

> One might hazard the guess that when the interests of those who want to sell and lend to Russia become as influential as the interests which want Russia's debts paid, the change will come. But there is another factor than the immediately commercial. The revolution has occurred; it will not be undone. The Russian people accept the result. No one really thinks Russia would be better off if it would go back to czars, or that the world would be better off. But there is still a great deal of fear that, if we recognize a Soviet Government, folks over here may go Bolshevik. That fear lacks the saving sense of humor; things got pretty bad before Russia revolted. Unless we mean to let things get pretty bad, we need not fear Communism.

But aside from all controversy over our attitude toward Russia, the French suit to recover the gold adds another complication and, as the Providence *Journal* voices the thought of many an editor, "it will be highly interesting to watch the outcome of this unique struggle between two European governments which must be fought out on American soil." Let us tell briefly the story of this gold, on the basis of the news dispatches. These twenty crimson casks with their $5,201,000 worth of gold bars came to New York on the liner *Hamburg* on February 21, consigned to the Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company as agents, each of which took half of the gold. Before gold bullion can be used as a basis for credit it must be assayed at the Treasury Department's Assay Office in New York. After an intimation in the press that the President and the State Department had no objection to the assaying of this metal, it was announced from the Treasury Department that the Assay Office would decline to receive it. The two New York banks, acting merely as agents for the National Bank of Soviet Russia, refused to assume the ownership of the gold before presenting it, and the Treasury Department made its ruling, explaining that "since 1920 the Treasury Department has refused to accept at the United States mints and Assay Offices gold coming from Soviet Russia, the State Department having declined to give assurances that the title to Soviet gold will not be subject to attack, internationally or otherwise." According to a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch from Washington—

> The original intention of Russia in shipping the metal here was to promote trade with the United States. Commerce between them has been developing for a long time, reaching $100,000,000 last year. While the bulk of this represented exports from the United States, the Russians settled with bills of exchange on other countries where there existed a favorable Russian trade balance. To eliminate this complicated system with a gold reserve in this country, the Soviets shipped the $5,000,000 in gold bars to New York.

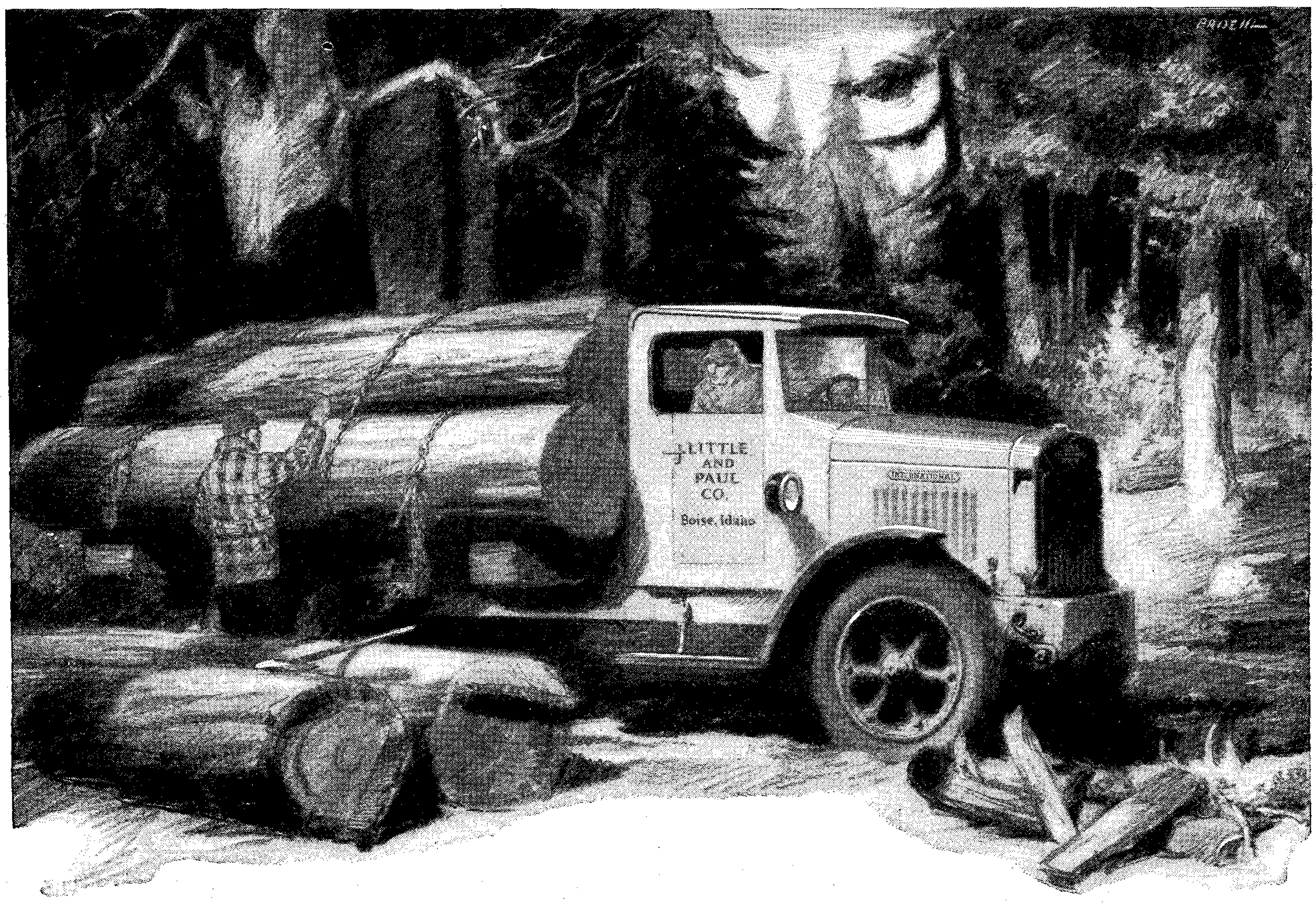
While everybody was still wondering what the Russian authorities would do with the gold, which, while idling in the vaults, is depriving them of interest at the rate of $700 a day, another European nation entered into the situation through the Bank of France. This bank's lawyers in New York filed suit on the ninth of March to recover this gold from the New York banks, on the ground that this was part of the gold which had been entrusted to the State Bank of the Russian Empire at Petrograd before the 1917 revolution, to be held on demand of the Bank of France. The legal complications would seem to be endless. A New York *Times* writer says the Bank of France will not try to establish the fact that these are the identical gold bars that came from France, but will act on the theory "that gold is an interchangeable commodity handled in bulk, such as the courts have recognized oil and grain to be," and that therefore one batch of the material is like another, and "can be interchanged in a replevin action." It is thought that the case will be appealed and carried through the Supreme Court, which will take at least a year, and the loss of interest on the $5,000,000 may run up to $300,000.

Thus, remarks L. F. Parton in a Consolidated Press dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*—

> The twenty crimson casks of Russian gold cast upon these shores in the backwash of war have thrown into the American courts an unprecedented problem of international law. It involves the claim of a legally non-existent person to property which, in the momentary legal sense, is equally mythical.
>
> American bankers and industrialists are keenly interested in the case, as, according to the figures of the United States Department of Commerce, Russia is the only foreign country whose purchases from the United States increased during the last six months of the year 1927. Through the Russian cotton syndicate, the Soviet Government has been steadily buying cotton from the United States, and through the Amtorg Corporation it has been placing increasingly heavy orders for agricultural machinery, tractors, oil supplies, and other goods.
>
> The gold was sent to America, not because of its intrinsic importance in commercial transactions, but as the first move on the part of the Soviet to establish international credits. The ruling of the Treasury Department, refusing to assay the gold, apparently blocks this avenue to commercial respectability for the Soviet. National banking laws provide that before banks can accept foreign gold, it must be assayed by the Government.

Certain humorous aspects of the case are noted in a New York *Times* editorial:

> If the consignment had been goods instead of gold, no question would have arisen; at any rate, none did arise regarding the item of $30,596,000, officially reported as "merchandise



Testimony from the Tall Timber

WE couldn't write a better, more forceful endorsement of International Trucks than the owners of this fleet have written us, unsolicited, out of their experience.

Little and Paul Company, Loggers, of Boise, Idaho, are doing the heaviest kind of hauling, over the hardest kind of going, and their Internationals are rendering heroic service. Their letter says:

"We bought our first 5-ton International Truck three years ago; it has been in service continually since that time. We now own five heavy-duty Internationals. Our fleet consists of twenty-eight trucks of the very best makes. We are replacing our other makes with Internationals as fast as we can, as we know beyond a doubt that the Internationals can be *operated more economically, give better service and make us more money than any other heavy-duty truck we ever used.*"

Since writing this letter they have added six more 5-ton Internationals.

The Little and Paul letter is typical of many that come to us, written in the plain language of men who work and live with International Trucks. It is much easier not to write, but somehow, thousands of men are prompted to tell us how good the trucks are. Such opinion may well guide *your* investment in International Trucks.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. MICHIGAN AVE. OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED) CHICAGO, ILL.

INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER
TRUCKS
COMPANY

The International line includes the Special Delivery for loads up to ¾-ton; 4 and 6-cylinder Speed Trucks of 1¼, 1½ and 2-ton sizes; Heavy-Duty Trucks ranging from 2½ to 5-ton sizes; Motor Coaches; and McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractors. Sold and serviced by these 160 Branches in the United States and Canada.

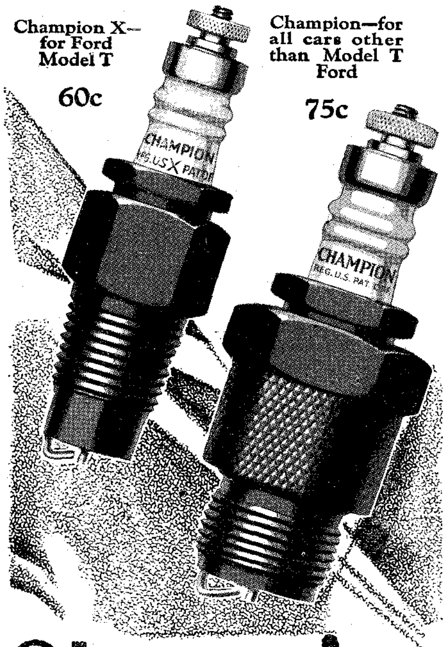
Aberdeen, S. D.
Akron, Ohio
Albany, N. Y.
Altoona, Pa.
Amarillo, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, N. Y.
Aurora, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.
Billings, Mont.
Binghamton, N.Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bismarck, N. D.
Boston, Mass.
Brandon, Man.
Bronx, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Alta.
Camden, N. J.
Cedar Falls, Iowa
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill. (3)
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Dallas, Texas
Davenport, Iowa
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Iowa
Duluth, Minn.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Eau Claire, Wis.
Edmonton, Alta.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elmira, N. Y.
El Paso, Tex.
Erie, Pa.
Estevan, Sask.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fort Dodge, Iowa
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fort Worth, Texas
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Green Bay, Wis.
Greensboro, N. C.
Hamilton, Ont.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Helena, Mont.
Houston, Texas
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joliet, Ill.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lethbridge, Alta.
Lexington, Ky.
Lincoln, Neb.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont.
LongIslandCity, N.Y.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Madison, Wis.
Mankato, Minn.
Mason City, Iowa
Memphis, Tenn.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Montgomery, Ala.
Montreal, Que.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N. J.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
No. Battleford, Sask.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
OklahomaCity, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Ottawa, Ont.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parsons, Kan.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R. I
Quebec, Que.
Quincy, Ill.
Regina, Sask.
Richmond, Ind.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Saginaw, Mich.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. John, N. B.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo. (2)
Salina, Kan.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Texas
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Iowa
Sioux Falls, S. D.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio
Syracuse, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Toledo, Ohio
Topeka, Kan.
Toronto, Ont.
Tulsa, Okla.
Utica, N. Y.
Vancouver, B. C.
Washington, D. C.
Waterloo, Ia.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Wichita, Kan.
Williamsport, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Man.
Winona, Minn.
Winston-Salem, N.C
Yorkton, Sask.

Outselling because it is the better Spark Plug

TODAY, still more than ever before, Champion merits the world-preference which enables it to outsell, two to one, everywhere that motor cars are used.

Champion, the better spark plug, has always led in spark plug development and has contributed vitally to the progress of the internal combustion engine.

For five years this preponderance of sales has belonged to Champion by right of superior spark plug performance; and it is Champion's pledge that nothing shall ever be left undone to increase the satisfaction of the millions of Champion users.


Champion X— for Ford Model T
60c
Champion—for all cars other than Model T Ford
75c
CHAMPION REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CHAMPION REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Champion Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

imported from Soviet Russia in Europe in the six months ending with December, 1927."

The official ruling could hardly be ascribed to dislike of "tainted money"; presumably it was based on a suspicion that the gold was part of the Imperial Russian Bank's $600,000,000 reserve, which in 1917 had been seized by the Bolshevist insurgents, along with other property of the old régime. This theory is now strengthened by the action of the Bank of France in claiming the gold as its rightful property. However, Siberia is now turning out upward of $20,000,000 new gold annually, from which the present Russian State Bank's reserve of about $90,000,000 gold, comparing with $5,000,000 five years ago, was mostly accumulated. So it may not be easy to prove from which source this particular $5,200,000 came. We often hear nowadays of "ear-marked gold," but that refers to its destination, not its origin. Besides, if the Soviet's title to the gold in the Imperial Bank's reserve is defective, how about its title to the Ural gold-mines?

The incident has the curious interest that attached to almost every transfer of gold throughout the war; it has much of the war-time atmosphere about it. "Gold movement," which before July, 1914, had been the most routine and commonplace of international transactions, suddenly began to present unexpected pictures. The treasure ships that brought a billion dollars' worth of European gold to America in 1915 and 1916, and the railway train that in 1914 carried the $800,000,000 coin reserve of the Bank of France to Bordeaux, with Von Kluck at the gates of Paris, were the least surprizing of them. We somehow began to get new ideas of gold when the National Bank of Sweden refused, in 1918, to accept any more of it from importing bankers, through fear that it would cause "inflation"; when Kolchak captured the treasure which the Soviet had sent for safety from the Imperial Bank to Omsk, and a railway accident littered the track and right of way with Russian gold rubles which were never afterward accounted for. War has always had a way of upsetting the dignity of the precious metals. These occurrences of a few years ago seemed only another chapter in the story of 1795, when the French Revolutionary Army overran Holland and made for the gold reserve of the Bank of Amsterdam, celebrated by Adam Smith—only to find the bank's vaults empty, with no subsequent explanation of what had happened to their contents.

The ban on the Soviet bond issue can be explained briefly. It seems that the Soviet Government wanted to sell to American investors part of a $30,000,000 Russian railway bond issue. Arrangement was made for selling the bonds to such purchasers by mail and for having the Chase National Bank in New York and certain other banks throughout the country pay the interest and principal on these bonds in dollars. This offer was advertised in the New York papers. Financial writers pointed out that this was not technically a public flotation, but merely a private sale with the American banks taking charge of interest payments. Nevertheless, the State Department put its ban on the deal, making the statement:

> The department objects to financial arrangements involving the flotation of a loan in the United States or the employment of credit for the purpose of making an advance to the Soviet régime. In accordance with this policy, the department does not view with favor financial arrangements designed to facilitate in any way the sale of Soviet bonds in the United States. The department is confident that the banks and financial institutions will cooperate with the Government in carrying out this policy.

It was understood that the banks concerned then dropt the plan of financing the payments on the bonds. To *The Nation* (New York) this seems an unjustifiable "bureaucratic interference in the business of private citizens," but *The Wall Street Journal* speaks for several dailies when it insists that "the Department of State does right in disapproving of any financial interest facilitating in the slightest degree the distribution among our people of the bonds of a government that repudiates its obligations."

TRADE COOPERATION BY "INSTITUTE"

ONE of the most important economic trends now distinguishable to the Boston *News Bureau* is the formation of "institutes" in various trades. These new "get-together" organizations have the approval of the Federal Government, and are thought of by the Boston financial daily as being, in a sense, a reaction from the "trust-busting" mania of another day, "for, while they are carefully framed so as to avoid restraint of trade, they do permit considerable cooperation among individual members for common benefit." The activities of the Copper Export Association and the Oil Conservation Board are cited as examples of "the distance the Government is willing to travel in destroying former cutthroat competition." This new form of trade association is arising with a new set of ideas to supplant the old type, we read in Ernst and Ernst's *Weekly Bulletin*, published in Washington. The old association was loosely organized, "and somewhere about it hung the thought of price-fixing." But the new form has these distinctive characteristics:

1. It is usually known as an "institute," altho many "associations" have adopted the new methods.
2. It has usually a well-paid executive from outside the industry, and reposes in him a great deal of authority; from this fact has arisen the term of "czar."
3. It devotes itself to three main activities—statistics, standard cost accounting, and research. All are embraced by the term "facts," which are emphasized as the tools of the institutes.

The job of the central executive, with the rank of president or director-general, is to see not only that facts are collected, but that they are used. He is expected to bring in outside perspective and to carry prestige both within and without the industry.

Statistics cover current production, unfilled orders, stocks on hand, and prices in completed transactions. These are indexes of the course of the trade or industry. They are gathered from individual members, pooled for the entire line, and then distributed to the members, all names and other identifications being concealed. The practical advantages are that each member may check his position against the industry as a whole, determine whether he is in line or not, avoid cutthroat competition and evils of the "buyer's market," and have advance notice of over- or under-production. The general tendency is to stabilize production, fit it to prospective market requirements, diminish gluts and shortages, and also maintain more stable prices. The legality of these practises was generally established by the Supreme Court decision in the Cement and Maple Flooring cases, in 1925.

Standard cost accounting enables each member to know his costs on a basis comparable with others in the line, to avoid no-profit or below-cost sales, and to compete with full light on costs.

Research covers such things as market analysis, improvements in production, abandonment of obsolete machinery and methods, development of new uses for products, and new markets—domestic and foreign; also standardization and simplification of sizes, designs, qualities, and now even standardization of trade practises.

Competition is undoubtedly diminished by these practises,—at least so-called ruinous competition. The prevailing thought is, however, that this is a temporary phase, and that the ultimate result will be a new kind of mass competition, scientific in method, enlightened in character, in which only the fittest will survive.

New trade institutes, either in name or in essence, have, we are reminded by the writer for this accounting firm, been established in these lines of trade:

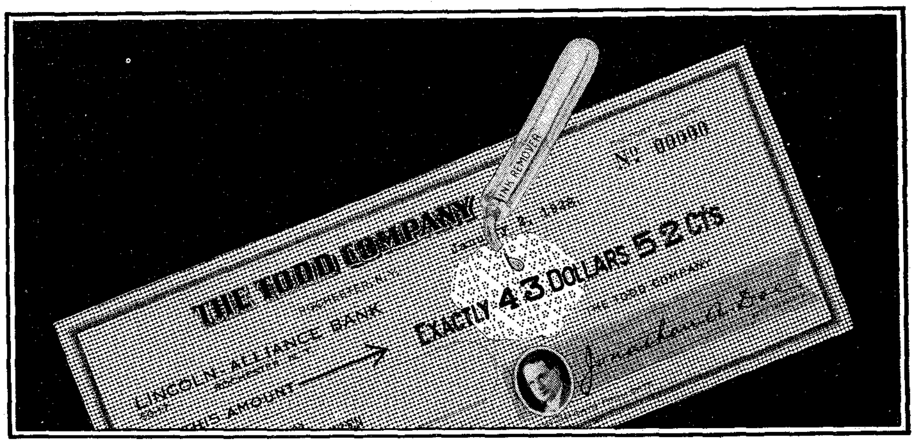
> Cotton textiles, copper, wool, rayon, electrical goods, flour, lumber, carpets, newsprint, writing-paper, sugar, wholesale dry-goods, and others. Some of the institute methods, and in some cases the name, have prevailed for some time in steel, petroleum, meat-packing, cement, retail hardware, retail dry-goods, motors, and others.

One of the most important of the new institutes is the recently organized Wool Institute which, according to the New York *Times*, represents in loomage 75 per cent. of the industry. This organization, it seems, "will follow the usual line of statistics gathering, cost work, price maintenance and production control, but it marks the first group effort in this industry to solve some of the fundamental problems instead of pushing action against the many trade evils which are but secondary evidence of what is wrong." The woolen and worsted industry, we read in the Boston *News Bureau*, has been facing such a slump that a step like this was absolutely necessary. The aims of the woolen men parallel those of the cotton manufacturers, who formed the Cotton Textile Institute some months ago, says the Boston daily:

Emphasis in both cases is placed upon

A check
that shouts "VOID"
the instant forger's acid
touches it

TODD GREENBAC CHECK



The intricately patterned surface of Todd Greenbac Checks defies exact reproduction. Here a conventional design, unlike the check itself, is used for illustration.

HERE is a self-protected check—a check that defeats the forger with a defiant cry of "Void," "Void," hundreds and hundreds of times wherever ink eradicator touches the paper.

Todd Greenbac Checks are made by a secret process involving interlocking patterns of several colors to form a beautifully finished surface. Concealed in the design are more than a thousand impressions of the word "VOID," ready to leap into prominence and expose the first attempt at alteration. The design itself defies erasure.

Todd Greenbac Checks with their patented self-canceling features eliminate the major source of possible check losses. They prevent change of payee's name, date and number and the possibility of counterfeiting. They are a protection against counterfeiting because every sheet of Todd Greenbac paper is *registered* and accounted for through every stage of manufacture until it is delivered under seal to the customer. Todd Greenbac Checks are never sold in blank sheets, but are lithographed and printed only to order.

Despite the fact that you buy the safest check, the highest quality paper and the most personalized of personal currency in Todd Greenbac Checks, the cost over the cheapest of checks is insignificant. Let a Todd representative from the Todd office in your city demonstrate the Greenbac. Or send in the coupon for further information. The Todd Company, *Protectograph Division.* (Est. 1899.) Rochester, N. Y. *Sole makers of the Protectograph, Super-Safety Checks and Todd Greenbac Checks.*

THE TODD COMPANY 3-24-28
Protectograph Division
1143 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Please send me further information about Todd Greenbac Checks.
Name__________
Address__________
Business__________

Todd
Trade Mark

TODD SYSTEM
OF CHECK PROTECTION

A $10 BILL
will protect you
for a whole year against
ACCIDENT
AND
SICKNESS
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Men-Women 16 to 70 Years Accepted
No Dues or Assessments

$10,000 Principal Sum
$10,000 Loss of Hands, Feet or Eyesight $25 Weekly Benefit for Stated Accidents and Sicknesses
Doctor's Bills, Hospital Benefit, Emergency Benefit and other new and liberal features to help in time of need—all clearly shown in policy.

LOOK OUT! Serious automobile and many other kinds of accidents happen every minute—few escape them—suppose you meet with an accident tonight . . . would your income continue? Pneumonia, appendicitis and many other ills in the policy, which are prevalent now, can cause serious financial loss to you . . . prepare Now.
Don't wait for misfortune to overtake you.

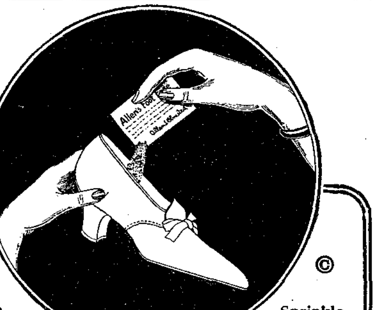
MAIL THE COUPON NOW
North American Accident Insurance Co.
101 Bonnell Bldg., Newark, New Jersey
Gentlemen:
At no cost to me, send details of the
"NEW $10 PREMIER $10,000 POLICY"
Name . . . .
Address . . . .
City . . . . State . . . .
AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

Scott's Creeping Bent for Perfect Lawns!

Sod in six weeks. A rich, velvety stretch of lawn that chokes out weeds before they can grow! A deep, thick, uniform turf that's everlasting and makes your home a beauty spot.

The New Super-Lawn
Instead of sowing seed, you plant stolons or the chopped grass—and in a few weeks you have a luxuriant lawn like the deep green pile of a Turkish carpet. Read all about this unusual grass in our illustrated booklet "Bent Lawns." Mailed on request.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
259 Main Street, Marysville, Ohio


Allen's Foot-Ease
©
Shake It Into Your Shoes
Sprinkle It Into the Foot-Bath

Allen's Foot=Ease
The Antiseptic, Healing Powder to shake into your shoes

Why will you suffer from corns, bunions or calluses, hot, tired, aching feet, when a little Allen's Foot=Ease in the shoes will stop the pain and give you rest and comfort?

It takes the friction from the shoes

And thereby saves its cost in the wear of stockings, and your feet are always ready for the golf course, the dance or a long tramp. You simply forget all about your feet and the pain you have suffered.

Used by the Army and Navy during the war, by golfers, tennis, football and baseball players, stage dancers and all classes of people who must have comfortable feet to do their best.

Try Allen's Foot=Ease and see how easy it makes your new or tight shoes.

Sold at all Drug and Toilet Counters

In a Pinch, use Allen's Foot=Ease
For Free trial package, address
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the need for standard cost-finding methods, for adequate statistics on production, consumption and stocks, and for research to broaden the market.

The woolen and worsted industry has suffered from the overdevelopment of producing facilities characteristic of all others which have formed institutes. The industry operated at 66.3 per cent. of single-shift capacity last year. A profit was shown by hardly more than a handful of companies out of the hundreds in the country. Need for greater cooperation is plainly evident. It is perhaps a portent of success that the newest institute is organized when wool values are rising and the industry's prospects have measurably improved.

RESULTS OF RAILROAD FUEL SAVING

"IN the first eleven months of 1927, as compared with the same months in 1921, the railways of the country, in freight service alone, saved through increased efficiency in fuel utilization enough coal to heat the city of Chicago for more than two years," is the proud boast of our railroad managers, as voiced recently by *The Railway Age* (New York). Last year, according to this railroad organ, "the railways of the country increased the efficiency of their fuel use to the extent that a single pound of coal was sufficient to move a ton of freight and equipment for the distance of 7.74 miles." To quote further:

While complete figures for the year 1927 will not be available for another month, current official reports, running to the first of December, when compared with similar information for earlier years, show that the amount of productive work which the railways got out of each pound of coal used in the freight service was greater in 1927 than in any previous year. While the current 1927 figure is 7.74 ton-miles per pound of coal, the corresponding results were 7.40 ton-miles in 1926, 7.22 in 1925, 6.77 in 1924, 6.24 in 1923, 6.24 in 1922, and 6.23 in 1921.

In other words, a pound of coal in railway freight service will now move a ton of freight and equipment about a third of a mile farther than it would in 1926; a half-mile farther than in 1925; a mile farther than in 1924; and a mile and one-half farther than in 1921. The current figures of fuel use thus show that out of each pound of coal used by freight locomotives the railways are now getting 5 per cent. more work than in 1926, 7 per cent. more than in 1925, 14 per cent. more than in 1924, and 24 per cent. more than in 1921.

The fuel used by the railways in freight service in the first eleven months of 1927 totaled approximately 74 million tons. If there had been no increase in efficiency since 1921, the 1927 freight traffic would have required the consumption of about 92 million tons of coal. Better utilization of fuel, therefore, in 1927, as compared with 1921, resulted in a coal saving in freight service, in eleven months alone, amounting to 18 million tons. Independent estimates made by two prominent Chicago authorities indicate that this total of 18 million tons is equivalent to more than two years' residential consumption in Chicago.

Safe!
Higgins Eternal INK
CITY TRUST CO.

Eternally in place are signatures, records and figures written in Higgins' Eternal—the permanent black ink, for business and social usage, which is proof against age and eradicators—which flows with equal ease from steel-point and fountain pens.

Carried by reputable stationers and druggists everywhere. Made only by
Chas. M. Higgins & Co., 271 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HIGGINS'
Eternal Black Ink

Cuticura Soap
Pure and Wholesome
Keeps The Skin Clear
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

"Gives many glimpses into the private lives of famous men and women—which is always fascinating."—*Portland (Me.) Express.*

MUSICAL LAUGHS
Collected by Henry T. Finck
During Forty Years Musical Editor N. Y. Evening Post

A COLLECTION of delightful jokes and personal anecdotes about musical celebrities—Caruso, Jeritza, Melba, Raymond Hitchcock, Patti, Chaliapin, Nordica, Calve, Paderewski, Liszt, Hans von Bülow, Rubinstein, Wagner and scores of others.

"Will prove a delight to all music lovers." —*Atlanta Constitution.*

"Most delightful book on music we have ever read."—*Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.*

12mo. Cloth. 333 pages. $1.75, net; $1.89, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Test—What You Know

"The finest test of knowledge of a language is ability to use its idioms," remarks the *Providence Journal* in its commendatory review of that captivating book—

A DESK-BOOK OF
IDIOMS AND IDIOMATIC PHRASES
IN ENGLISH SPEECH AND LITERATURE
by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL.D., and Leander J. De Bekker

Contains more than 500 pages of *picturesque* English.

The *Nashville Banner* declares: "One could spend many hours lost in the lure of this fascinating book." Don't miss it. "So fascinating one is tempted to read it straight through," asserts the *Hartford Courant.*

12mo. Cloth, $2, net; $2.14, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

WHAT SHALL WE SEE
WHERE SHALL WE STAY
WHOM SHALL WE TIP
WHAT WILL IT COST
?

The endless array of questions which confront the traveler to Europe's garden of enchantment are all accurately—and fascinatingly—answered in the sparkling new volume just from the press,

SEEING ITALY
BY E. M. NEWMAN
Famous Traveler and Lecturer

It is a bright and breezy guide to everything of interest for the visitor to the famous Land of Sunshine and Song—practical advice on the customs of the country, the hotels and their rates, and what is best to see and best to do in every Italian town of importance.

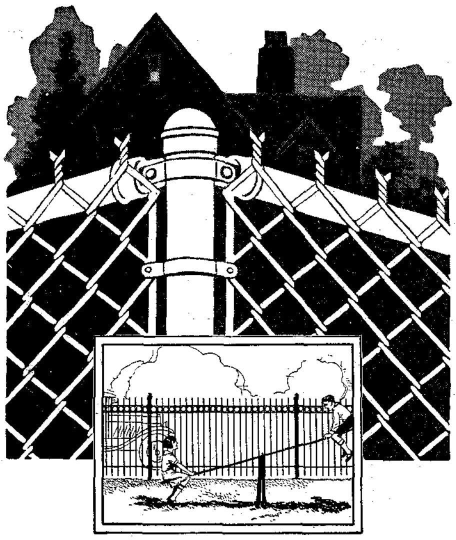
298 PICTURES

The entire volume is pleasantly spiced with anecdotes of the author's experiences during many years of travel in this country and also includes 298 of the choicest pictures of his famous collection of photographs on Italy.

8vo, cloth, 429 pages, 298 illustrations,
$5.00 net; $5.22 post-paid
At all Booksellers or

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Guard them with PAGE Fence



At Home · At School

The joyous play days of Spring and Summer are just ahead. Modern traf- .c demands thorough protection to child life. At home, or in city or country school you can establish a safety ·one for the children by enclosing ·heir playgrounds with rugged Page ·ence.

·afety for materials and buildings, too

You can provide a definite boundary line for every kind of property with ·age Chain Link Fence. It protects ·he grounds and provides added se- ·urity for buildings. Petty theft is stopped—fire hazard is reduced. Order and economy are promoted.

53 Service Plants erect fence everywhere

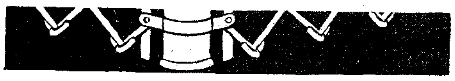
·age service is national. There is a distrib- ·tor right in your vicinity who can tell you about rugged Page Chain Link Fence, made of copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized after weaving—all fittings galvanized, too, to give longer service. Write for his name and interesting literature.

PAGE FENCE ASSOCIATION
209 North Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

PAGE
CHAIN LINK
and
ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT IRON
FENCE

53
service plants
erect fence
everywhere
PAGE
STEEL AND WIRE
QUALITY PRODUCTS

America's first wire fence · since 1883



CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 7.—The British Government warns Egypt that it retains complete liberty of action to safeguard Great Britain's position in the East.

The Security Committee of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission adopts models for collective and bilateral nonaggression treaties which would outlaw war except in cases of legitimate defense and in cases where the League Covenant calls for collective action against an aggressor State or a State which refuses to recognize the League's arbitral authority.

March 8.—A mob of 1,500 students protesting against the British ultimatum to Egypt is dispersed by the Cairo police, and an attack upon the American College at Assuit, near Cairo, is repulsed by its students.

March 10.—Approximately 120 people are known to have been killed by a tremendous landslide from Mount Serrat at Santos, Brazil, and many are reported missing.

The forty-ninth Council of the League of Nations ends, with the St. Gotthard machine-gun incident, which caused a complaint against Hungary by the Little Entente, postponed to the June meeting.

March 12.—The "flappers' bill," which will give the vote to 5,250,000 women between twenty-one and thirty years old, is introduced in the House of Commons for the first reading.

March 13.—Capt. Walter G. R. Hinchliffe and Miss Elsie Mackay, daughter of Viscount Inchcape, start from Cranwell, England, on an attempted flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

DOMESTIC

March 8.—The House rejects a proposal to increase the terms of its members from two to four years.

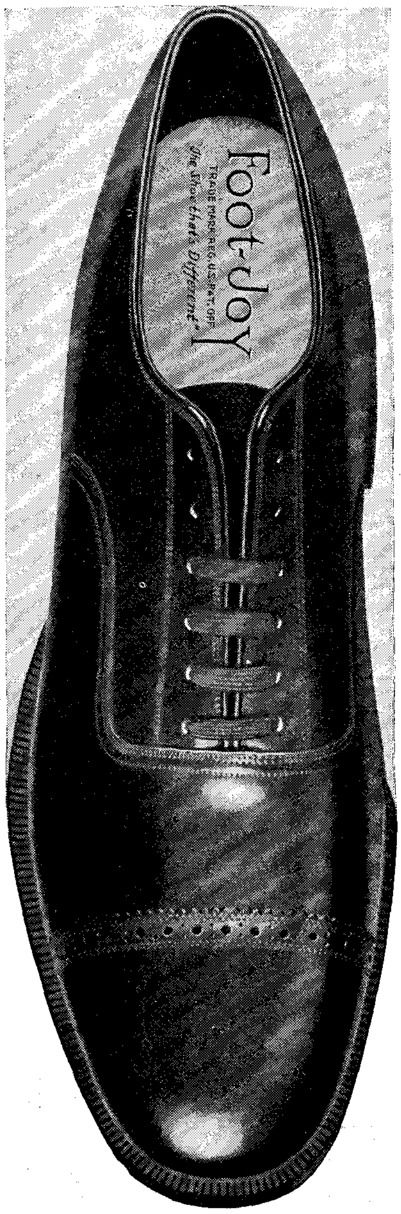
March 9.—Rodman Wanamaker, head of the Wanamaker stores, and son of John Wanamaker, the founder, dies at his Atlantic City residence. He was sixty-five.

The "Lame Duck" bill, designed to prevent members of Congress from serving after their defeat at the polls, is rejected in the House, 209 to 157.

March 11.—The Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee makes public the report of its investigation in the soft-coal fields of central and western Pennsylvania, in which it reports great brutality by the mine police, but little complaint about the living conditions among the miners, and says the conditions existing in the Pittsburgh district and other coal-fields of the United States are of a serious and dangerous nature.

March 12.—Alexander P. Moore, of Pittsburgh, former Ambassador to Spain, is appointed by President Coolidge Ambassador to Peru.

March 13.—The St. Francis dam, which impounded the water of the Santa Clara River, California, collapses, carrying death and destruction down the San Francisquito Canyon. The bodies of 274 people are recovered and 700 are reported missing.



Foot-Joy
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
"The Shoe that's Different"

DO YOUR feet ask you to sit down at five o'clock?

Present-day walking conditions—cement floors and walks—require shoes with a scientifically constructed foundation. Foot-Joy Shoes supply this need and are made in smart styles for street, sport, and evening wear.

Write us and we will send you our latest catalog, printed in colors.

FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

The above statement is just as true of Foot-Joy Shoes for Women. Write for information.

Name..

Address ....LDN

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Light Headed?—Detroiters are really air minded.—*The Detroiter.*

High Visibility.—People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw parties.—*Life.*

Nize Baby.—"What's an operetta?" "Don't be foolish—it's a girl who works for the telephone company."—*Denver Clarion.*

In Uniform?—LOST—German police, wart on tongue, yellow eyes, tan colored.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Quick and the Wed.—Eleven of the 20 children were boys. Fourteen are living and seven married.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Regular Pandora's Box.—BROWN purse lost on bus or K car by working woman; contains tax money, snake rattles; union card; sick husband. — *San Francisco Examiner.*

Star-Wangled Hammer.—Tom—"What do you think of Coolidge's Pan-America policy?"

Jerry — "I thought the Pan-America policy was Mencken's."—*Life.*

Elderly Bow-Wow.—Aged 96, celebrates 23d birthday today. Mrs. Christian Zigahm, 1835 North Keystone Avenue, who was born on Feb. 29, 1832, in Germany, with her dog.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hitch Hikers.—The pleasant sociability of the veranda café, gazing with wonder at the swift flying fish and the graceful dolphins sporting in the sunlit waters of the balmy Gulf Stream, or lazily reclining in the comfortable deck chairs.—*Winter cruise folder.*

Tight Squeeze.—ROOM, furnished new and clean. Share lovely bath with two young men.—*Austin (Tex.) Statesman.*

Roped and Branded.—"Look here, you're cheating."

"No, I'm not. I had that ace long before the game began."—*Arizona Kittykat.*

Hot Yarn.—A violent story, accompanied by heavy rain, struck the northern portions of Santa Fé and Cordoba provinces.—*Buenos Aires item in a Winnipeg paper.*

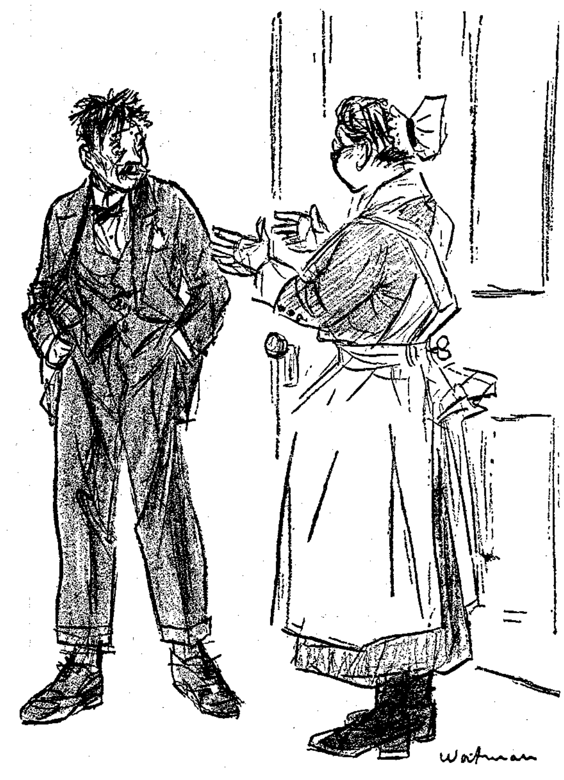
Beating the Game.—"Aren't you happy, now that the furniture people are willing to let you pay for the furniture by instalments?"

"I should be if they'd let me pay the instalments by instalments."—*London Evening News.*

When Two Were a Crowd.—Five distinguished guests were present in the persons of Dr. James S. Spur and Dr. L. S. Mudge.—*Danvers (Ill.) paper.*

Budding Mule.—"Who is the cleverest boy in your class?"

"Jens Kristain—he can waggle his ears."—*Vikingen (Oslo).*



Copyright, 1928, by Press Publishing Company (New York *World*)

"Congratulations, Mr. Drake. It's a girl."

"Thank heaven, it's a girl! She'll never have to go through the worry I've been through this day."

—Wortman in the New York *World.*

Paying the Price.—

Deer Hunters Well Rewarded;
Many Killed in Pine Woods
—*Burlington (N. J.) paper.*

Murder Will Out.—She—"Where in the world did you get that horrible necktie?"

He—"The laugh's on you. You gave it to me last Christmas."—*U. of S. Calif. Wampus.*

And a Bally Monocle?—Valet—"There's a burglar down-stairs, sir!"

De Vere Smith—"Righto, Judson—just fetch my gun and sports suit—the heather-mixture one."—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Ben Hur Stuff.—

COL. LINDBERGH
LANDS WITH
AIR MAIL
Flies from St. Louis in
Five Planes
—*Chicago paper.*

Pie Face.—His face was a pastry ashen color.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Common Complaint.—He was well known through various lodge and club afflictions.—*Kankakee (Ill.) paper.*

Unworthy Rivals.—Lindbergh has requested the department to keep crows off the fields where he is to land. —*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Ended.—They brought to a close the love affair by being married.—*Georgia paper.*

Case for Handcuffs.—Sue—"Do you believe in companionate marriage?"

Flo—"No, my boy friend has a steady job."—*College Humor.*

F. O. B.—Chicago, Feb. 2—(A. P.)—Three special trains Thursday carried Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson to New Orleans. — *Birmingham (Ala.) News.*

Allegoric Intruder.—"What caused the fight between the circus Fat Lady and her husband, the Tattooed Man?"

"He found the Living Skeleton in her closet."—*Life.*

Touch System.—Kind Old Lady (to little boy)—"And what are you going to do when you grow up, my little man?"

Urchin — "Foller in me father's finger-prints."—*Kansas City Star.*

Dad's Dreams. — Hubby didn't show much interest in the newly arrived baby, and the young wife was disturbed. She was overjoyed one night to discover him standing over the baby's cot.

"A penny for your thoughts," she said, tenderly.

Startled, he blurted out: "For the life of me I can't see how anybody can make a cot like that for $4.50."—*Progressive Grocer.*

Speaking Likenesses.—A man who was wanted by the police had been photographed in six positions, and the pictures sent out to the State police. In a few days headquarters received this from a small-town chief: "I duly received the pictures of the six miscreants wanted. Five of them have been captured and we are on the trail of the sixth."—*Dallas Hurry Back News.*

Give Bill a Rose.—Bill Jarrett has just returned to Barstow from the Death Valley country. Bill worked for six weeks on the graveyard shift for the Corpse Mining Company in the Coffin Mine located in Dead Man's Canyon in Funeral Range at the edge of Death Valley. Bill is leaving next week for a prospecting trip to the Devil's Play Ground in Hell's Half Acre.—*Barstow (Cal.) paper.*